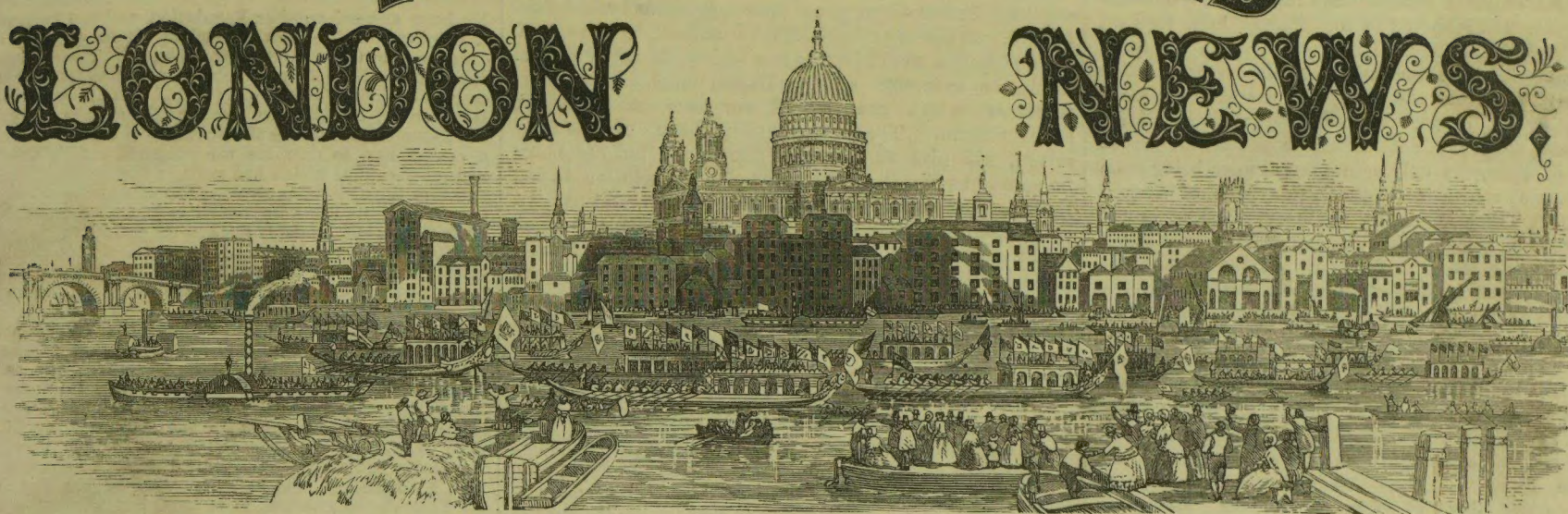


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THE BRITISH ECLIPSE EXPEDITION IN INDIA: SKETCH AT BEKUL,

THE COMING SESSION.

The approach of a Parliamentary Session always excites a great deal of public curiosity and interest. We sometimes wonder that it should be so. People look forward with a simplicity of faith that is astonishing, and occasionally amusing, to a revelation of State secrets which will relieve them from the long suspense they have endured during the Recess. When, however, the revelation takes place, they are not usually conscious of much increase of light, the only gain they acquire being from the glimmer of conjecture to the full daylight of assured knowledge. There is seldom anything startling in the announcements made by the Government in the Royal Speech. During the first few days of the Session the things said or done by either House are mere formalities. By the time that the real conflict of parties begins the keen edge of curiosity has become considerably blunted. There is, of course, some little excitement as to how the first battle or two will be decided; but, unless the issue upsets a Ministry, or brings on what is designated as "a crisis," Parliamentary reports are soon looked upon as a bore, to be avoided. There are few who make it their business to read them through from day to day, from the beginning to the close of a Session. There are fewer still, who, on severe introspection, can conclude that they have derived much intellectual profit from their labour. Nevertheless, the public is almost as glad to witness the beginning of a Session as the end of one. No amount of experience appears to deaden their expectation that something extraordinary will turn up. Consequently, during the last week or two prior to the assembling of Parliament there is a general disposition to discount events which must be of necessity unknown. It is a time of flying rumours, more or less likely, more or less absurd. It resembles, in the political world, those two or three nights in November during which meteoric phenomena are looked for by astronomers. Such and such measures of importance, it is hinted, have been determined upon by the Cabinet; such and such Ministers will change or vacate their places; such and such a line of Parliamentary strategy has been marked out by her Majesty's Opposition; and, in such and such events, such and such consequences may be expected to ensue.

All this, it must be admitted, is very amusing, and presents materials which M. Taine might work up as one of the distinctive characteristics of English life. He would, perhaps, say that it is quite in accordance with most of the illustrations he has given to the world of the typical moods, feelings, and habits of our fellow-countrymen. After all, however, it is one of those phases of national character which we should be sorry to miss. It indicates a watchful interest by the people in public affairs. That interest is not so deep and absorbing as to swallow up their ordinary routine of individual domestic and social enjoyments and obligations, but it is at least continuous and habitual. Occasionally, as we have already intimated, it becomes quite lively. Generally, however, it remains in a state of comparative quiescence, which foreign observers regard as phlegmatic indifference. They would be wrong in their judgment. Underneath the surface of what looks very much like political nonchalance one would find a substantial amount of quiet confidence in the strength of our national institutions, and in the somewhat superficial nature of our party conflicts. We have no paper Constitution, to be crumpled up by the boldest of Ministers, or to be seriously defaced in any struggle carried on with a view to ascertain Parliamentary strength. The British Constitution is deeply rooted in the British mind. It has grown to be what it is through centuries of storms; its main features have been slowly developed, and have adapted themselves, from time to time, to the wants and affections of the nation. No one fears lest a puff of Ministerial oratory, or even of violent popular agitation, should remove it from its place, or seriously damage its free and noble form. Hence most Englishmen look forward without serious apprehension to any projects of change which are expected to undergo Parliamentary discussion. He knows that the State vehicle must move on—sometimes, perhaps, at a snail's pace, sometimes at a good round gallop; but he knows likewise that it is soundly built, and that the only harm that is likely to come of a bold dash in advance is the unseating of the coachman and the temporary delay required for the mounting of another on the box.

It would be ridiculous to affect any faculty of foresight as to what will be the character of "the Coming Session." There has been an unceasing patter of dissatisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's Ministry during the Recess, and, naturally enough, many persons have argued from this a stormy period. It may turn out according to their expectation; but we confess we have generally observed that Parliamentary proceedings more often than not take a course quite opposite to public anticipation. Still, the elements of confusion, strife, and possible disruption are undoubtedly threatening rather than assuring. Two or three modifying conditions, however, have to be taken into account. We have entered upon a period of profound peace; the country is prosperous; the revenue is buoyant; there never, probably, was a time of fuller or more remunerative employment for those who earn their subsistence by their daily toil. Adverse judgments are not likely next Session to be exasperated by the hunger or discontent of the multitude. The Ministry have made some mistakes, which must be either corrected

or condoned. On certain delicate and ticklish subjects they will have to declare their mind. Their footing in office is not so secure as it has been, nor, perhaps, is it anything like so slippery as their opponents would fain believe. It seems probable that no immediate change of Administration would lead to any serious change of policy. With the exception of the Ballot, most of the great measures which are looked for are measures of social reform. The educational problem, not yet fully solved, will give rise to much discussion; but there are no sure signs that it will be ripened into a solution during the present Session. The licensing question will perhaps be settled for a while by mutual compromise; and, no doubt, something will be done towards organising a more effectual protection of her Majesty's subjects in regard to sanitary matters. The keenest debates, however, as is usually the case, may be expected to arise on incidental topics. The loss of the Captain and the Megara, the reorganisation of the Army and the autumn manoeuvres, the Irish policy of the Government, the elevation of Sir R. P. Collier to the Judicial Committee, and various other topics connected with the different Government departments, will perhaps excite a furious war of words, and bring on a tempest of oratorical thunder and lightning, but will pass away without doing much damage, save, it may be, to the reputation or position of individual Ministers. All this, however, is mere speculation. The facts may take quite a different shape. Much will depend upon the temper, purpose, and state of preparation in which Ministers meet the House. The election of a new Speaker is not likely to be contested. Mr. Brand's well-known aptitude for the office he is about to assume will greatly assist him in controlling any turbulence inconsistent with the dignity of the House of Commons, over which he will be called to preside, and his manner may help to throw oil upon the troubled waters.

In one or two respects we hope that the coming Session will be more creditable than the last. It is hardly to be expected that the arts of obstruction will be resorted to a second time with a view to defeat the policy of the Government, or, if so, that the attempt will be tolerated. The best and surest means of preventing this abuse of Parliamentary forms and rights would be found in a determination of Mr. Gladstone not to overload the House with business beyond its strength, and not to allow his subordinates to throw down before Parliament a heap of crude measures of first-class importance which cannot be discussed, but which are sure to rouse the opposition of great and influential interests. A wise distribution of work sufficient in quantity to keep the House well employed, but not sufficient to dishearten and bewilder it, would largely conduce to the chance of a comparatively smooth and successful Session.

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION IN INDIA.

The proceedings of the scientific expedition, under the leadership of Mr. Norman Lockyer, sent by the British Government to Ceylon and Southern India, to make observations of the eclipse of the sun on Dec. 12, were related in our last week's paper, which contained two illustrations of their station at Bekul, South Canara, on the western or Malabar coast of India. The illustration now given shows the scene outside the old fort at Bekul during the taking of the observations by Mr. Norman Lockyer and Captain M'Leay, who were assisted by General Selby, Colonel Farewell, Mr. Pringle, Mr. M'Yvor, Captain Christie, Captain Bailey, and Judge Walhouse, gentlemen belonging to the civil and military administration of the district. A number of astonished natives gathered around the tower, curious to learn what their European masters were doing with the big telescopes pointed at the sky. But nobody was allowed to intrude, and the operation was performed without hindrance or disturbance. There was one moment, indeed, when the terrified people, in their alarm at the mysterious affliction which had befallen the sun, were preparing to kindle a fire of brushwood for a propitiatory sacrifice. This would have caused a smoke fatal to the astronomical observation, but Captain Christie ordered the police to stop the attempted fire-lighting; and the natives obeyed.

Sir Edwin Landseer has been appointed by the Emperor of Germany a Foreign Knight of the Order for Merit, together with Mr. Robinson, the director of the Armagh Observatory.

The King of Italy has conferred upon Mr. Edward Whympy, F.R.G.S., the order of St. Maurice et Lazare, in recognition of the value of his recently-published work upon the Alps.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company have notified that the decrease of insulation in the cables, reported on the 10th inst., has been found to be in the land portion of the cables upon the Irish side, and that the fault can, in consequence, be repaired without difficulty.

The *Rangoon Mail* says that, on the night of Dec. 12, an earthquake, which lasted about ten seconds, was felt at Prome. The wave appeared to travel from north-east to south-west. The shocks were stated to be severe, and followed in quick succession, but no damage is reported in the town. A letter received from Henzadah states that an earthquake was felt there the same night.

Sir Henry Rawlinson has received news of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition. A telegram from Mr. Rogers, her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, dated Jan. 17, 1872, says:—"News from Baker, dated Oct. 8, 1871. Latitude, 4.55 deg. north. All Europeans well." Sir H. Rawlinson says that 4.55 deg. north is the exact latitude of Gondokoro, where, accordingly, we may fix the headquarters of the expedition three months back.

A correspondent writes from Rome on the 17th inst.:—"We have just returned from the obsequies of Alexander Borgia, Lieutenant Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The ceremony was attended by the Sacred Council of the order, several Bishops, the Chargé-d'Affaires of Austria, the English professor Knight of Justice De Havilland representing the English members of the order, and Baron Nagle those of Westphalia. The Roman nobility were also present in great numbers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 25.

We have escaped another Revolution, and the very existence of the Republic has been imperilled, all for a purely financial question, the taxation of raw material. The eighteen days' debate upon the subject concluded with a most vehement discussion on Friday last, which wound up with a motion of M. Feray, voted by 377 yeas against 307 noes, to the effect that the Assembly, reserving the principle of the tax, should name a commission to examine the proposed tariffs and the numerous questions which had risen in the course of the debates, and that the obnoxious measure should only be entertained in the event of its being impossible to find other resources. The sitting over, the Ministry gave in its collective resignation to M. Thiers, who forthwith addressed his own to the President of the Assembly in a short note, in which he said he would remain at his post to expedite business until the nomination of his successor.

At Saturday's sitting of the Assembly the Princesses of the Orleans family were noticed seated in gala toilettes at the front row of the public tribune, doubtless come, as was remarked at the time, to assist at the fall of a Government; but in this they were disappointed. Scarcely had M. Thiers's letter of resignation been read to the Assembly by M. Grévy, than M. Batbie, an Orleanist deputy, whose unwieldy size invariably excites much merriment, mounted the tribune, and read a singularly cold and dry order of the day, refusing M. Thiers's resignation, it is true, but without a spark of sympathy for him, and evidently calculated to confirm the veteran statesman in his resolution of retiring. A somewhat stormy scene followed the reading of this resolution, the Left bringing forward a counter-proposition of their own, drawn up by M. Deseilligny, and speaking of the services and patriotism of M. Thiers. This motion elicited loud protestations from the Right, the Orleanist and Legitimist factions of which seemed to have united, bent upon carrying the obnoxious order of the day of M. Batbie. Indeed, the voting of that proposition seems inevitable when that deputy suddenly appeared for a second time at the tribune, and proposed a modified resolution to the effect that, as the taxation of raw material is a purely economical question, the vote of the Assembly upon that subject can neither be regarded as an act of mistrust or hostility, nor imply the refusal of support which the Assembly has always given to Government. It concluded with an appeal to the patriotism of the President of the Republic, and refused to accept his resignation. This fresh proposition was received with great applause, and was immediately voted, with but eight dissentient voices. As soon as the result was made known a deputation of some 150 members of the Assembly waited upon M. Thiers, at the Prefecture of Versailles, and called upon him to withdraw his resignation, to which request he complied, after a little persuasion; and the deputation then returned to the expectant Assembly to convey the welcome intelligence of the termination of the crisis.

The trial of the assassins of the hostages was at length brought to a close on Monday night. The sitting of the Court on Monday was occupied with the hearing of a witness named Sicard, who, it is said, commanded the fire, instead of Pigerre, who stood indicted with that charge. This witness, while protesting his own innocence and offering to produce evidence to prove it, completely exonerated Pigerre from the accusation, and the Public Prosecutor abandoned all prosecution against him. Two of the accused were condemned to death—Genton, who denounced Sicard as having commanded the detachment; and Gilbert, condemned by default. François, the Governor of the prison of La Roquette under the Commune, was condemned to hard labour for life; Latour to twenty and Romain to ten years' hard labour. Nine other accused persons were condemned to transportation, and five to various terms of imprisonment. Two women and two men were acquitted besides Pigerre, who was retained in custody, there being other charges against him. As he left the dock he leaned towards the Public Prosecutor: "Ah! Commandant," he said, "it seems as if I were at the theatre; I have suffered much throughout the drama, but here is the fifth act, and truth is recognised and innocence proclaimed."

The Corsican elections will take place in a few days, and M. Rouher, who is a candidate, has already addressed his circular to the electors. The ex-President of the Senate adopts an irritated and violent tone in this document, and vehemently denounces the Government for its culpable manoeuvres in Corsica. It is full of the ordinary recriminations of the Bonapartist party, and protests, as one might expect, against the unanimous vote of the National Assembly which proclaimed the fall of the Empire and legalised the revolution of Sept. 4. M. Rouher is opposed in Corsica by M. Paul Savelli, a Republican, whose party is making every effort to win the day. Meanwhile Prince Napoleon has been re-elected a member of the Council-General of Ajaccio, in Corsica.

M. Arles Dufour, well known in connection with the English and French international exhibitions, has just died, at Cannes, from the effects of an attack of apoplexy. The deceased was born at Lyons in 1805, and was the son of a municipal councillor of that town. He entered the silk trade, and became a member of the juries of the French exhibition of 1849 and of the international exhibitions of 1851, 1855, 1862, and 1867. He was raised, in 1860, to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

A most horrible murder, which reminds us of the worst days of French crime, has just occurred at Marseilles. The body of a M. Grégo, a merchant of that town, was found near the Château d'If, a few days ago, frightfully maimed and cut, in a box, which had been thrown into the sea. The head had been left perfect, and the identity of the body was, therefore, easily established. Two individuals, named respectively Aubert and Tolidano, friends of the victim, have been arrested upon suspicion of being the murderers. A third, named Seldon, has disappeared. Strong suspicions exist against the prisoners. The victim was only thirty-two years of age, and a sum of 40,000f. was missing from his residence.

SPAIN.

The Ministry has been defeated in the Cortes on the election of a President for the Chamber. The Government made it a Cabinet question, and their candidate, Senor Herrera, was defeated by 170 yeas against 120. In consequence of this defeat the Ministry has resigned. In Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes a decree dissolving the Senate and the Congress was read. The new Cortes will meet on the 24th of April, and the elections will commence on the 2nd of that month.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of the States, in continuing the debate on the revision of the Federal Constitution, has rejected the resolution of the National Council to place private education under the control of the Federal Government.

In the continuation of the debate upon the bill for the revision of the Constitution, the motion of the Canton of Geneva, that the members of the Federal Council should be directly elected by the people, was rejected by a large majority.

HOLLAND.

The King has approved the three treaties with England concerning the coast of Guinea, Sumatra, and immigration into Surinam, which the Chamber had adopted.

The First Chamber has, by 28 votes against 6, passed a bill for redeeming ten millions of the National Debt.

GERMANY.

The new knights of the Order of the Black Eagle who received investiture at the chapter held at Berlin on the 18th were Prince Arthur, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince William of Württemberg, ex-Minister von der Heydt, Chief President of the Superior Tribunal von Uhden, Count Bernstorff, and Generals Vogel von Falckenstein and von Manteuffel. A grand banquet was given in the evening. The Emperor, proposing a toast, spoke as follows:—"We celebrate to-day a double anniversary of the most important events of Prussian history. On this day, 171 years ago, the first King of Prussia was crowned. This day last year my acceptance of the German Imperial Crown, unanimously offered me by all the Princes and free towns of Germany, was proclaimed. Conscious of the obligations I have assumed, I, on the first anniversary of this great event, again express to the illustrious presenters of my new position, in presence of their representatives, my deeply-felt thanks, hoping that by our united efforts we shall succeed in fulfilling the just hopes of Germany." The Bavarian Minister then, in the name of the King of Bavaria and the illustrious federate allies in the Empire, proposed "The health of the German Emperor, William the Victorious."

Herr Falk, Privy Councillor of Justice, succeeds Herr von Müller as Minister of Public Instruction and Worship in the Cabinet of Berlin.

The draught of an extradition treaty between this country and Germany has been laid before the German Federal Council, and the ratifications are to be exchanged within a month.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The financial committee of the Lower House of the Reichsrath has decided in favour of adopting without amendment the Government bill for an alteration of the statutes of the National Bank, so as to regulate the amount of capital which is to be kept in hand to cover the notes in circulation.

The Hungarian Diet has rejected a proposition to make the army of that portion of the empire independent of the Imperial Government.

The Croatian Diet has been dissolved. The Imperial rescript dissolving it states that, in view of the manifesto made by the members in September last and the refusal therein to acknowledge the compromise laws, no beneficial action could be expected from the present Diet.

RUSSIA.

On the 13th inst., being New-Year's Day according to the Russian calendar, there was a gathering of the diplomatic circle at the Winter Palace. The ambassadors, the envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, chargés d'affaires, and other members of the diplomatic body presented their congratulations to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

Accounts from St. Petersburg show that the Finance Minister has just been able to make both ends meet for last year, without having recourse to a loan, and he hopes, with increased duties on liquors and customs, for a similar result next year. The military and naval estimates for 1872 show a considerable increase, which will be met by special funds.

GREECE.

A telegram from Athens announces that on Monday the Queen gave birth to a son.

AMERICA.

A resolution to amend the Constitution by making naturalised citizens eligible for the Presidency of the United States has been rejected by the House of Representatives.

The Missouri bonds which are coming to maturity are being paid in gold.

CANADA.

The Dominion Board of Session at Ottawa has sent an address to the Queen congratulating her upon the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The Ontario Legislature also has adopted an address to the Queen expressing sympathy at the illness of the Prince of Wales and congratulating her Majesty upon his Royal Highness's recovery.

The Legislature of the newly-constituted Canadian Province of Manitoba was opened, on the 17th, by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor in his speech referred particularly to the great advantages offered by the country to immigrants. The loyalty of the people, he said, had been shown by the union of all classes to oppose the Fenian raid. The discoveries of gold in that region are fully confirmed.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta, on the 23rd, states that the Viceroy was to proceed to Rangoon on the following day, and that his Excellency would afterwards visit the province of Orissa. The King of Siam has left for Delhi.

Additional telegrams from Calcutta state that the outbreak at Loodiana has been completely crushed. The movement was entirely confined to one tribe, which is said to have been actuated by some fanatical motive. Fifty of the insurgents have been executed.

Advices from the Looshai expedition have been received. General Bouchier reports that under date of the 22nd he was advancing towards Poiboy. The climate was magnificent, and the health of the troops good.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne eclipse expedition has proved a failure, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather.

Telegraphic communication with Port Darwin, in connection with the Australian cable, is now partially completed.

Heavy floods in Java have caused much damage.

The *Swiss Times* says the projected railway for uniting the two lakes of Thun and Brienz is a matter determined.

It is stated that one tenth of the matriculated students of the University of Zurich this year are women.

The Emperor of Germany has presented to the Bodleian Library at Oxford a copy of "Œuvres de Frédéric; tom. xvi.—xxiii., 4to, Berlin. Imprimerie Royale. 1850-3."

The annual letting by auction of the pews in Mr. Ward Beecher's church has taken place. The *New York Tribune* says that the attendance was large, the bidding spirited, and the prices rather higher than those obtained last year.

The total number of emigrants who left Liverpool during 1871 for the United States alone has been ascertained to be 134,885. Of this great number 68,509 were English; 26,414 Irish; 2483 Scotch; and 37,479 foreigners.

A reward of £2000 has been offered in the name of Lady Franklin for the whole of the journals or other records of the expedition of the Erebus and Terror. These records are believed to have been deposited near Point Victory, on King William's Land, by the survivors of the expedition in 1848.

THE WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.

The synagogue or meeting-house lately built for the Reformed Jewish congregation, formerly assembling in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, of which the Rev. Professor Marks is the principal minister, stands in Upper Berkeley-street, close to the corner of Edgware-road. The architects were Messrs. Davis and Emanuel, of Finsbury-circus. The building is of domed structure and Byzantine in character, with a square plan, measuring 70 ft. each way. The interior has a wide gallery along three sides. The ceiling consists of a large central dome, and four small domes in the angles, with four great arches, covering the side spaces. This ceiling is upheld by four piers of clustered columns of Devonshire marble, with carved capitals. At the east end of the building is a domed semicircular recess or apse, in which are placed the organ and choir. In the centre of this apse is placed the ark or shrine, which is the receptacle for the scrolls of parchment containing the words of the Mosaic Law. It is constructed entirely of inlaid marble. A peculiar feature of this building is the placing of the choir at the east end, facing the congregation, but so that the choir are concealed from view by a screen of marble, containing openwork grilles of gilded metal. This arrangement reminds one of the new Greek church at Paris. The stone and marble reading-desk also, which occupies the centre of the floor, resembles the "ambon" in the older Greek churches. The organ is placed in the apse at the east end, and behind the ark or shrine. A gangway is reserved all along the side walls of the building, so that persons coming in after service has begun may reach their seats without disturbing the congregation. All the doors through which the public have to pass swing outwards as well as inwards, and are arranged for the egress of a crowd on a judicious principle of distribution. The occupants of the ground floor, 500 in number, pass out through two 5 ft. wide doorways into a corridor 10 ft. wide, while similar means of egress are given to the 500 occupants of the galleries. Where the occupants of the galleries and ground floor meet, the hall, or atrium, is 20 ft. wide, and the opening of the great arch and gates in Upper Berkeley-street is of the same width. This arrangement will effectually prevent a "block" in the outgoing crowd. It is the custom in synagogues to separate the men of the congregation from the women, and to place the latter in the gallery. It is therefore desirable so to arrange the building as to give equal gallery accommodation to that on the ground floor; and in order to give a place of meeting for the male and female members of each family after the service, a spacious hall, or atrium, becomes a feature of the plan. The decoration also is somewhat peculiar. The highest class of decorative art, subject-painting or figure-sculpture, is forbidden to the Jews, so far as their religious buildings are concerned. Here the decoration of the flat surfaces depends entirely on the varied combinations of simple geometrical forms, picked out with colour, and on the leaves and flowers introduced in the carving. The lily, the pomegranate, olive, fig, and palm are the types which are conventionalised. The upper part of the entrance building, in Upper Berkeley-street, is arranged to form a committee-room and a residence for the beadle. Many articles have been presented to the synagogue by wealthy members of the congregation. The ark itself is the gift of the ladies of the Goldsmid family; the pulpit and marble pavement were presented by Mr. D. C. Stiebel; and the reading-desk by the Henriques family, in memory of the late Mr. D. Q. Henriques, who, shortly before his death presented the two stained-glass windows for the east-end wall. The commandment tablets, on each side of the apse arch, are executed in gold mosaic by Salvati and Co., and are the gift of Mr. Dresden; the perpetual lamp, which hangs before the ark, was given by Mr. Jacob Mocatta; and the entrance-gates are the gift of Mr. Simon Waley.

NEW FLOWER MARKET, COVENT GARDEN.

The London flower trade has lately increased, and the temporary structure used for a market has become inadequate for its purpose. The Duke of Bedford some months ago decided upon building a new flower market with improved accommodation. The necessary arrangements have been made by the Duke's agent, Mr. Davison, and the new market is now in progress of building. A considerable portion will be fit for occupation by the middle of March, and the whole will be ready for business early in April. It will occupy a portion of the site of the former market, with considerable additions of space to the north and east, the whole comprising an area of about 16,000 superficial feet. There will be entrances from Wellington-street and from Covent-garden Market, with facilities for protecting the goods in wet weather whilst being unloaded. The central area, shown in our illustration, is 124 ft. long and 75 ft. wide. The building is inclosed on all sides by the adjoining houses, and the height to the springing of the side roofs was therefore restricted; but the height to the apex of the central roof is 54 ft., space and light being obtained by a lofty clerestory below the central roof. Light is also obtained by a raised lantern and skylight; and abundant ventilation is provided in the lantern and clerestory by movable sashes, capable of easy regulation to suit the changes of temperature. The stands for flowers are arranged in parallel rows, branching on each side from a main avenue 14 ft. wide. Each stand occupies a space of at least 30 ft. (superficial) at the floor level, with two raised shelves at the back in addition. There will be spacious arched cellars under the whole of the market. The building, which is chiefly of iron construction, has been designed by William Cubitt and Co., of Gray's-inn-road, who are executing the work under the general superintendence of Mr. W. J. Trehearne, C.E.

Mr. William O'Brien Newell has been appointed Inspector of National Schools in Ireland.

The Great Northern Railway servants have agreed to the concessions recently made by the directors, and have passed a resolution of thanks to the board.

One of the lions which recently attacked the lion-tamer in Manders's menagerie died, last Saturday, from wounds inflicted during the attack upon Massarti.

The *Civilian* states that Mr. Dickens, the secretary to the Board of Customs, has, after nearly fifty years' service, retired on a superannuation allowance of £1283 6s. 8d.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on Thursday week—Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., president, in the chair—Dr. Odling exhibited some fine specimens of rare metals and their compounds. Mr. David Howard then read an interesting paper "On Quinicine and Cinchonine and their Salts." These alkaloids are prepared artificially from quinine and cinchonine respectively by the action of heat on their salts, and are isomeric with them. Quinicine occurs along with the two last-mentioned alkaloids in cinchona bark (Peruvian bark), being apparently the one which is first formed during the growth of the cinchona plant.

THE SCHILLER MONUMENT AT BERLIN.

The hundredth anniversary of Friedrich Schiller's birth was celebrated on Nov. 10, 1859, with a national demonstration of festive pride, and with hopeful anticipations of German unity, by all his countrymen at home and abroad. As the poet of moral dignity and freedom, whose writings are thoroughly inspired by that faith in the high destiny of mankind which characterises the efforts of modern Christendom in social and political reform, Schiller was esteemed the truest representative of the ideas long prevalent in Germany, at least in the minds of the Liberal party of that nation. They aimed not at military renown or conquest; nor did they seek to humble France, or to lessen her share of merit in the common work of European culture. They desired for Germany nothing more than the Italians had claimed for Italy—the establishment of political unity in some form or mode, so as to provide an effectual security for the internal life of the nation, free from all foreign intervention or dictation; and this in order to the full and healthy growth of the moral and intellectual faculties inherent in the race. The English nation, if ever it lay, as the German nation did before 1866, painfully divided and hampered by the stupid and selfish intrigues of several obnoxious rulers, would be apt to cherish as a symbol of unity the fame of our English Shakespeare; the Scotsmen would call upon Burns. In like manner the Germans instinctively rallied round the memory of Schiller, or rather his living presence in his immortal works. He is not the greatest of German poetic thinkers and artists; as such Goethe is undoubtedly greater than he. But Schiller appeals to what is best in the heart of the people—to the noblest and purest motives of virtuous action, to the soundest affections of humanity; while Goethe's serene and gracious wisdom addresses itself to refined and reflecting minds alone. It was not likely that Goethe should be as popular as Schiller in his own country, though he is appreciated even more highly in Germany, in Great Britain and in America by the class of readers fitted to enjoy him. At any rate, Schiller was unanimously accepted for the personification of modern German sentiment in literary history. His centenary festival, twelve years ago, was hailed with public congratulations which were very significant. In those proceedings the numerous German colony of residents in London, in Manchester, and in other towns of the United Kingdom bore an active part. At Berlin, though few politicians could then foresee the destiny of the Prussian city to become the seat of the German empire, the foundation was laid of a grand Schiller memorial, which has recently been completed. It is the colossal marble statue of the poet, supported by the four marble figures of Lyric Poetry, Tragedy, History, and Philosophy, erected in front of the theatre in the Margrafen-Strasse.

We give an illustration of this fine work of art. The sculptor is Professor Reinhold Begas, of Berlin, and his design has won high praise, but not above its merits, from all who have seen the finished monument. The figure of Schiller, crowned with laurel, but dressed in modern costume, with the addition of a mantle for drapery, is nobly conceived; and the face is expressive of a rapturous enthusiasm, under the control of grave philosophic reflection. In his left hand is a scroll, which he holds ready to be opened, while the folds of his mantle are gently confined by the right hand. The two female supporters, Lyric Poetry and Tragedy, which appear in the view shown in our Engraving, are in striking opposition to each other. The former is a ripe, youthful beauty, whose attitude, features, and expression bespeak a delicious self-abandonment to the feeling of the moment; her whole frame is relaxed, and given up to a passing emotion; only the fingers of her right hand, falling as if by accident upon the strings of the lyre, seem to stir fitfully, and indolently to play with the tuneful instrument. On the other hand, the figure of Tragedy is a majestic heroine, austere and strenuous, grasping a dagger in her right hand, while clutching with her left the edge of the font or basin next her seat, every nerve in her body strained by the tension of a passionate resolve. The other two figures have equal individuality of character; History, with a pile of books beside her, inscribes on a tablet the name of Schiller, along with the names of Homer, Dante, Shakspeare, Michel Angelo, Goethe, Beethoven, and others; while Philosophy, an aged dame with deep furrows of thought on her visage, writes after all only that venerable precept of the Grecian sage, "Know Thyself!" These figures are not borrowed from the Muses of classical mythology, but are perfectly original conceptions of the German sculptor. Between them, on each of the four sides of the pedestal, is a marble basin, receiving water from bronze mouths of lions. The pedestal is further adorned with bas-reliefs, which represent Schiller's consecration to the service of the Muses, and his fraternal recognition by Homer and Shakspeare in the realms of glory.

The ceremony of unveiling this monument was performed on Nov. 10 last year, with great solemnity, in the presence of the King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, Wilhelm I., and of the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, who occupied seats in the balcony of an opposite building. The veil was actually removed by Schiller's grandson, Baron von Gleichen-Nusswurm; and the sculptor, Professor Begas, then consigned his work to the municipal authorities of Berlin. The chief Burgomaster, Herr Seydel, in accepting its custody on behalf of the city, thus referred to the circumstances above noticed:—

"That which was projected and commenced in times of doubt and insecurity is now completed by us under the German Empire and in the sight of the Emperor, whose strong hand this day wields the combined forces of the German people, to guard and to exalt our nation. We have with us here the elected representatives of United Germany; and we have those valiant men of action, those men of far-seeing policy, of bold and resolute conduct, whose victorious exploits have realised our visions of national advancement, laying a firm and sound base for the political structure of our fatherland. They join with us in the offering of reverence and gratitude to the poet and thinker, and to that power of genius, freely ranging the wide region of the true and the beautiful, whose influence has tended also to favour their recent achievements. Let this be the token of our duty and our destiny as a nation; and, come what will, in this spirit we shall conquer and keep what is our own! Which may God grant!"

The Queen has approved of Mr. Rafael Minervas Consul at Liverpool for the United States of Colombia.

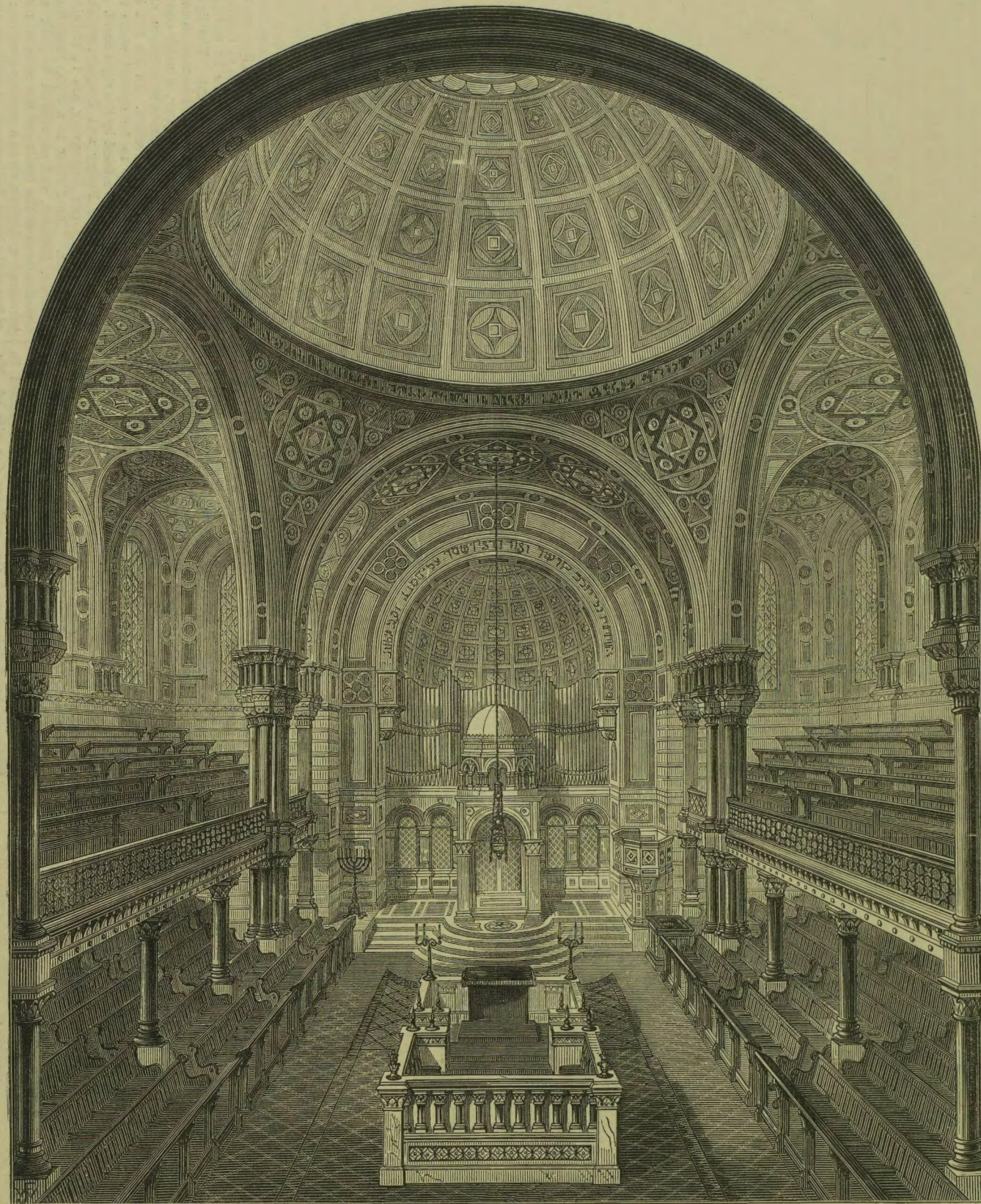
An order has been received at Woolwich Arsenal for the shell foundry to cast 1300 anchors for marine torpedoes with all possible despatch. The anchors will be of mushroom shape, and weigh only about 2 cwt. each.

Earl Cowper, who holds extensive estates in Nottinghamshire, has addressed a letter to his tenants residing in that county, saying that they are at perfect liberty to vote for any candidate they may choose at the forthcoming election.

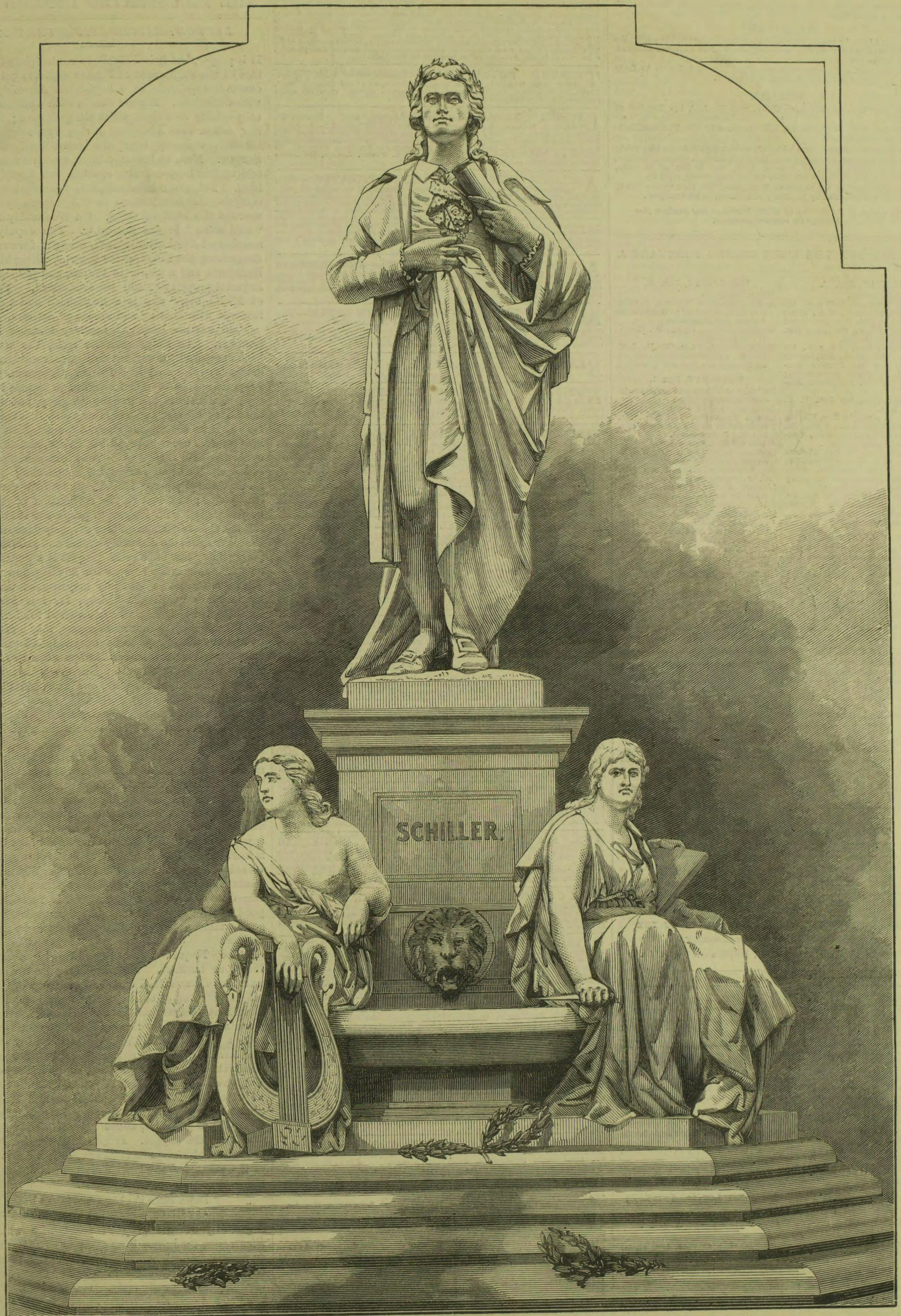
The *Edinburgh Courier* has good reason to believe that the Marquis of Queensberry will be proposed at the forthcoming election of representative Scotch peers, occasioned by the lamented death of the late Earl of Kellie.



NEW FLOWER MARKET, COVENT GARDEN, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.



THE WEST LONDON JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.



THE SCHILLER MONUMENT AT BERLIN.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Something of the gasp of relief with which, *Consul Planco*, one read these lines came to us on learning, almost as rapidly as we heard that M. Thiers had gone out, that he had graciously come in again. The Assembly had explained itself handsomely. It is true that the proposed tax was not only an important thing, as part of the French financial scheme, but it was part of the machinery by which French armies and navies were to be reinforced, and by which, in some glorious time to come, revenge was to be had upon the spoilers of Alsace. Still, though the Assembly was most desirous to renovate French finance, and is duly thirsty for vengeance upon the barbarians who take away clocks and provinces, it would have nothing to say to M. Thiers's tax. A defeat was inflicted, which was

The Tinted Illustration.

SENOR DON SANCHE PANZA.

The delectable history of the Knight of La Mancha has furnished a subject for Sir John Gilbert's drawing; and this our readers will be glad to have presented to them in the large Engraving, finely printed on a separate sheet, with a special tint to enhance the impression, which accompanies this Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. When the merry Duke and Duchess, at whose castle, somewhere in Arragon, the renowned Don Quixote and his worthy Squire were handsomely entertained, had been told that Sancho Panza relied on his master's promise to obtain for him the government of an island, they devised one of the pranks with which they were inclined to divert themselves at the expense of the wandering couple, who were to be parted a short time from each other, while the enamoured Knight was to await the disenchantment of his Dulcinea del Toboso. It was therefore arranged that Sancho should be sent to a neighbouring township under the Duke's patronage, with such credentials and ceremonials as might persuade him that he was duly appointed Governor of the place, and that he was exalted to the rank of a nobleman, the Duke being mistaken for some sovereign potentate, an Emperor or King.

"They gave him to understand," says the author, "that the name of the place was the island of Barataria. As soon as he came to the gates—for it was walled—the chief officers and inhabitants, with the usual formalities, came out to receive him; the bells rang, and all the people made demonstrations of joy. The new Governor was then carried in mighty pomp to the great church, to give Heaven thanks; they delivered him the keys of the gates, and received him as perpetual Governor of the Island of Barataria. From the church they carried him to the court of justice; where, when they had placed him in his seat, 'My Lord Governor,' says the Duke's steward to him, 'it is an ancient custom here that he who takes possession of this famous island must answer some difficult and intricate question that is proposed to him; and, by the reply he makes, the people feel the pulse of his understanding, and by an estimate of his abilities judge whether they ought to rejoice or to be sorry for his coming.'

The figure of this roguish clown, a queer compound of shrewdness and stupidity, collecting his stock of homely mother-wit, and his store of quaint rustic proverbs, to pass for judicial and political wisdom, is admirably portrayed by the Artist, who has designed so many characters of Shakspeare's plays, and with so true an appreciation of their humours. Sancho Panza is attired, by the advice of his late master, in close doublet and breeches or hose; but the "sad-coloured gown of watered camlet," in which he travelled, has been exchanged for a robe of ermine. He still wears the huge beard of a Spanish peasant in those days, unlike the trimmed visage of a courtier. In his hand is placed the "rod of justice," which he will extend to the witnesses in any case tried before him, that they may kiss the sign of the cross upon it, and swear to speak the truth. He is fat and plump, full of sound, wholesome flesh, exhibiting the "fair round belly, with good capon lined," which our ancestors deemed most suitable to magisterial or aldermanic dignity. But he does not care to be called "Senor Don Sancho Panza." "Pray take notice, friend," he says to the steward, "that *Don* does not belong to me, nor was it borne by any of my family before me. I guess your Dons are as thick as stones in this island. But if my government happens to last four days, I'll clear the land of them. Come, now for your question; I'll answer it as well as I can, whether the town be sorry or pleased."

We all remember how sagaciously this second Solomon decides the three cases pleaded before him. The first is that of the tailor and his customer, who had brought him a piece of cloth to make a cap of, and had afterwards desired him to make two caps of it, three, four, and five caps, all of the same cloth. The tailor had slyly performed these orders by making each of the five caps absurdly small. The customer had therefore refused to pay for them. Sancho's judgment is, that the tailor should lose the reward of his trouble in the making, and that the customer should lose the value of his cloth, but that the caps should be given to the poor in prison. The second case for trial is that of two old men, one of whom has lent the other ten gold crowns, and now seeks repayment of the loan. The debtor says, in answer to this suit, that he has already paid the money back, and that he has no money left. But Sancho has observed that the defendant carries a large cane in his hand, and that he gave it to the plaintiff to hold a moment, when he took the end of the Judge's rod to swear by, just before declaring "that he has returned the ten crowns into the plaintiff's hands." Sancho thinks about it, and suddenly orders this cane to be delivered to the plaintiff in full of his claim. "How so, my Lord?" cries the old man. "Do you judge this cane to be worth ten gold crowns?" "Certainly it is," replied Sancho; "or else I am the greatest dunce in the world." This said, he orders the hollow cane to be opened, and the ten gold crowns are found in it, having been placed there by the cunning debtor to enable him to swear that he has put the money into his creditor's hands. The third complainant in Sancho's court of justice is a sturdy, strapping country wench, who accuses a poor old fellow of having done violence to her, which he denies. Sancho orders him to give her what money he has, and then sends him out to pursue her and to take it from her again. But she proves strong enough to keep the money in spite of his efforts; whence the new Governor of Barataria shrewdly infers that she was likewise strong enough to have defended herself against the assault of which she has accused the same man, and she is therefore sent away in disgrace, the money being restored to its owner.

In short, the government of Barataria by Senor Don Sancho Panza is a model of wisdom and equity, and we regret to learn that he suffered a few personal inconveniences, especially at dinner-time, under the care of the physicians, and in the tumults of an insurrection and a siege. His rule lasted but seven days, after which he again mounted his dear ass Dapple, and soon rejoined the Knight of the Austere Countenance, riding on towards Saragossa and Barcelona.

A census which has just been taken shows the population of Rome to be 240,000.

On Monday night a large fire raged outside the S. Croce Gate, Florence. Several houses were destroyed.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that cholera has completely disappeared, and that ships receive clean bills of health.

Further consignments of diamonds from the Cape reached this country on Tuesday by the mail-steamer. There was a report in the colony that two diamonds, each weighing more than 1000 carats, had been found, but it was discredited. The total value of the diamonds exported during the year is estimated at a million and a half sterling.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Nearly the shortest verse in the Bible occasioned some trouble in the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, and it does not appear from the reports that either the Bench or the Bar had recently referred to the passage. The Attorney-General accused Baigent of taking refuge in Scripture, and of saying, "Remember David said that every man was a liar." The Judge, by way of correction, defended the virtuous Baigent from having attributed the remark to David, and observed that Baigent said only that there was Scriptural authority for the statement. Sir John thought that this was equivalent to laying the remark on the King. The Court did not think so. Then the Attorney-General seemed rather pleased with himself for having "ventured at the time to adopt the qualification of the statement, made by a learned and witty Canon of St. Paul's—'David said that in his haste.'" Now, if it had occurred to anybody to look at Psalm cxvi., v. 11, he would have read, "I said, in my haste, all men are liars." So that the "qualification" was made by King David and not by the witty Canon. There is a piece of wit, however, attached to the text, and it comes, like most Biblical jokes, from Bible-loving Scotland. A minister read out this verse, and, repeating "in my haste," added, "Ay, David man, and if ye had dwelt in these parts ye might have said it at your leisure."

There was an interesting report in the *Times*, a few days ago, of the meeting of the Telegraph Conference. Among the new things mentioned was the system of "message packing." This will puzzle a good many; but it is simple enough. The tremendously high charges made for transmitting a message to India have induced some clever people to organise a code of cypher, adapted to probable wants, and to offer to receive messages and transmit them at a very reduced rate. For instance, I am the packer. A person in business comes to me and says he wants to send a message to "Messrs. Curry, Rice, Yellow-liver, and Company, Calcutta." There are seven words, and they all count in the telegraph charges. But I have arranged a code with my agent in Calcutta, and, by means of a single word, say "Palanquin," I send him to his book, and he finds that Palanquin means the above firm. I can afford to charge a little only for sending one word. But then the message. I have also arranged with him that certain other single words shall mean messages of an ordinary description. "Rhinceros" shall mean, "Buy us so many large elephants, and ship as soon as possible." I have packed eighteen words into two, and the saving of cost is enormous to a person who has many messages to transmit. In fact, the quantity and price of the articles ordered are all that remains to be stated, and this may, of course, be easily condensed by code. What would Marco Polo have given for such facilities? I do not know that they would have interested his predecessor, who left his wife in Italy that he might travel in Asia, by command of the State, and, coming back many years afterwards, "found that she had been long dead."

The *Gazette* announced, on Tuesday, that two of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's medical advisers had received their well-earned honours. Sir William Jenner is a member of the Civil Division of the Knights Commanders of the Bath, and Dr. Gull is Sir William Withey Gull, Bart. I wish that they could "inaugurate" their new dignities by an act of authority. It is clear that the Prince of Wales is to be assailed in the most merciless manner with addresses of congratulation on his recovery. It is not enough that we rejoice as a nation in a way in which a nation has scarcely ever rejoiced before; that the Queen has recognised our sympathy and thanked us in a beautiful letter; that there is to be a solemn religious service in St. Paul's. No; every provincial Corporation will insist on being separately heard and separately thanked. We cannot help this. It is, I believe, expressly provided in Magna Charta that any man in England has absolute right to congratulate any other man. But surely the Prince ought to be allowed time to gain strength before he is set upon by the Corporations. If they are in such a hurry, could they not send up their addresses to the Duchy of Cornwall Office, S.W.?

The story of the private vengeance which has deprived the "Erie Ring" of its most distinguished ornament, James Fisk, is not one which I care to dwell upon here. There appears to have been a pretence of mourning for the swindler and profligate, but we may use Shakspeare's words, and say that "the tears are in an onion which should water that sorrow." But there is one grim incident recorded which is worth notice. While he was dying from the wounds received at the hands of the man whom he was seeking, from the most paltry motives, to ruin, the other members of the Erie Ring kept, it is said, watch and ward around the chamber, lest Fisk, in his delirium, might let out secrets that it would have been inconvenient to intrust to the ears of honest men. That, I think, is a picture to dwell in memory.

The Easter Monday Volunteer Review is to take place at Brighton, as before. It would have been a somewhat harsh measure to have put an end to these gatherings, though nearly the best thing that can be said for them is, that they are liked by the men. Let them have their holiday. Still, we may say that it would be gratifying to those who hold in the utmost admiration the spirit and perseverance which actuate so many thousands of our household guards, if the military authorities would take the matter seriously in hand, and have volunteer reviews on such a scale and under such direction as would teach the men something beyond drill. If the volunteers could be brigaded with the regulars the necessary lessons would be given in the most practical way. However, like everything else connected with the volunteers, "this is a matter for future consideration." I suppose it is not too much to ask that the Easter Monday proceedings may be divested of the ludicrous features which marked them last year. People may be rational, even on a holiday.

"Pelted the Bishops with hot buns" was one of the charges made against the little king in that famous "Fable for the Holy Alliance" in which the execution of a sovereign for tyranny is typified by the whipping a boy-monarch for mischief. The idea of such pelting is shocking to one's feelings, but I think it is worse to read of a Bishop being pelted with flour-bags. This is said to have just happened to the excellent Bishop of Exeter, at a public meeting in his own city. He stood forth to advocate a permissive bill, and the rejoinder of "our flesh and blood" was to fling flour over him. I suppose it may be Philistine to say so, but I am inclined to think that a Bishop ought not to be present at any meeting where he is not sure of receiving the reverence due to his office. The insult offered to Dr. Temple by the roughs of Exeter, a place notorious for the brutality of a certain class, will be very pleasant news to many persons, who will be pleased, not because the outrage was committed on Dr. Temple but because it was committed on a "Lord Bishop." Dr. Temple's zeal and goodness are too well known to need eulogy, but one would rather not see him come into contact with a rabble.

for the above reasons a doubly severe one. But when the Assembly, discomfited at the message of resignation, assures M. Thiers that it has the fullest confidence in him, only that he must repair finance and take Berlin in some other way than by taxing raw material, he forgives all. He resumes his place as chief of the Executive. Like Mars after his castigation,

The god grew terrible again, and was again adored.

An assembly that is so ready with its "derision" can hardly complain that its example is followed. But there is a very grave side to the question. Has it come to this, that France has but one man who has the skill and the courage to manage her affairs? France, who has made it incessant boast that she produces more great creatures in a generation than all the rest of the world can show in a century! For observe, the looking to M. Thiers as the one man in France is no proof that he has the loyalty of any large portion of the people. He has no personal following, in the wide sense of the words, and for years the suggestion that he should ever rule would have been the signal for more of the "derision" so dear to Frenchmen. He is not the chosen of France, or the elected of the millions, or anything else but an accident. We think the accident fortunate for France, for M. Thiers's ability and patriotism no one, not even a Parisian journalist, dares doubt. But what kind of a spectacle is it for Europe, when a political crisis occurs in the Parliament of a great and glorious people, and there is not a second man who will stand out, of his own will or at the call of his fellow-countrymen, and offer his aid to steady the helm. The crisis is over, and it has not been in itself a grave one; but it is not reassuring to know that, if M. Thiers had persisted in leaving office, there would probably have been an end of the institutions which are held to guarantee the resurrection of France and the peace of Europe.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice and the family of the Prince and Princess of Wales, continues at Osborne House.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The form of thanksgiving appointed to be used for the recovery of the Prince of Wales was read, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. George Prothero. The Rev. S. Macartney also officiated.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Her Majesty has also visited Ryde.

The Countess (Dowager) of Derby, Colonel the Hon. P. W. Talbot and Lady Emma Talbot, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone have been on a visit to her Majesty.

The Queen has received addresses from the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight expressive of their sympathy with her Majesty upon the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Deputations presenting the following addresses (viz., a general address from the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight and addresses from the town of East Cowes, the parish of Whippingham, and from the inhabitants of Wootton Bridge) were received by the Queen in the drawing-room at Osborne House. Her Majesty returned a gracious reply to each of the deputations. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice were present during the ceremony.

Officers appointed by the Lord Chamberlain and the Board of Works have been to St. Paul's Cathedral, in order to make arrangements for the visit of her Majesty and the Royal family on the day appointed for a thanksgiving service.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has sent twenty brace of pheasants for the use of the patients to the following hospitals:—Middlesex, Charing Cross, and King's College.

The appointments of Sir W. Jenner, Bart., to be a Knight Commander of the Bath, and of Dr. W. Withey-Gull to be a Baronet of the United Kingdom, appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The regalia, arms, and banner of the Emperor of Brazil have been placed over the stall appointed for his Imperial Majesty on the Sovereigns' side in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales continues to make uninterrupted progress towards recovery. His Royal Highness has been able to take occasional drives in the vicinity of Sandringham House, accompanied by the Princess of Wales. Sir William Gull visited the Prince on Saturday last, and remained at Sandringham until Monday, in order to be assured of the safe progress of his Royal Highness. On Sunday the Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham church. Sir William Gull was also present. The prayers of the congregation for the continued recovery of the Prince were asked, and the special form of prayer for the recovery of his Royal Highness was read, as it was also throughout the United Kingdom. The Prince has been able to receive some of the congratulatory addresses which continue to be forwarded from all parts of the country, and also to give some instructions relative to the replies. An address from the inmates of the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, of which the Prince and Princess are patrons, was graciously responded to by their Royal Highnesses.

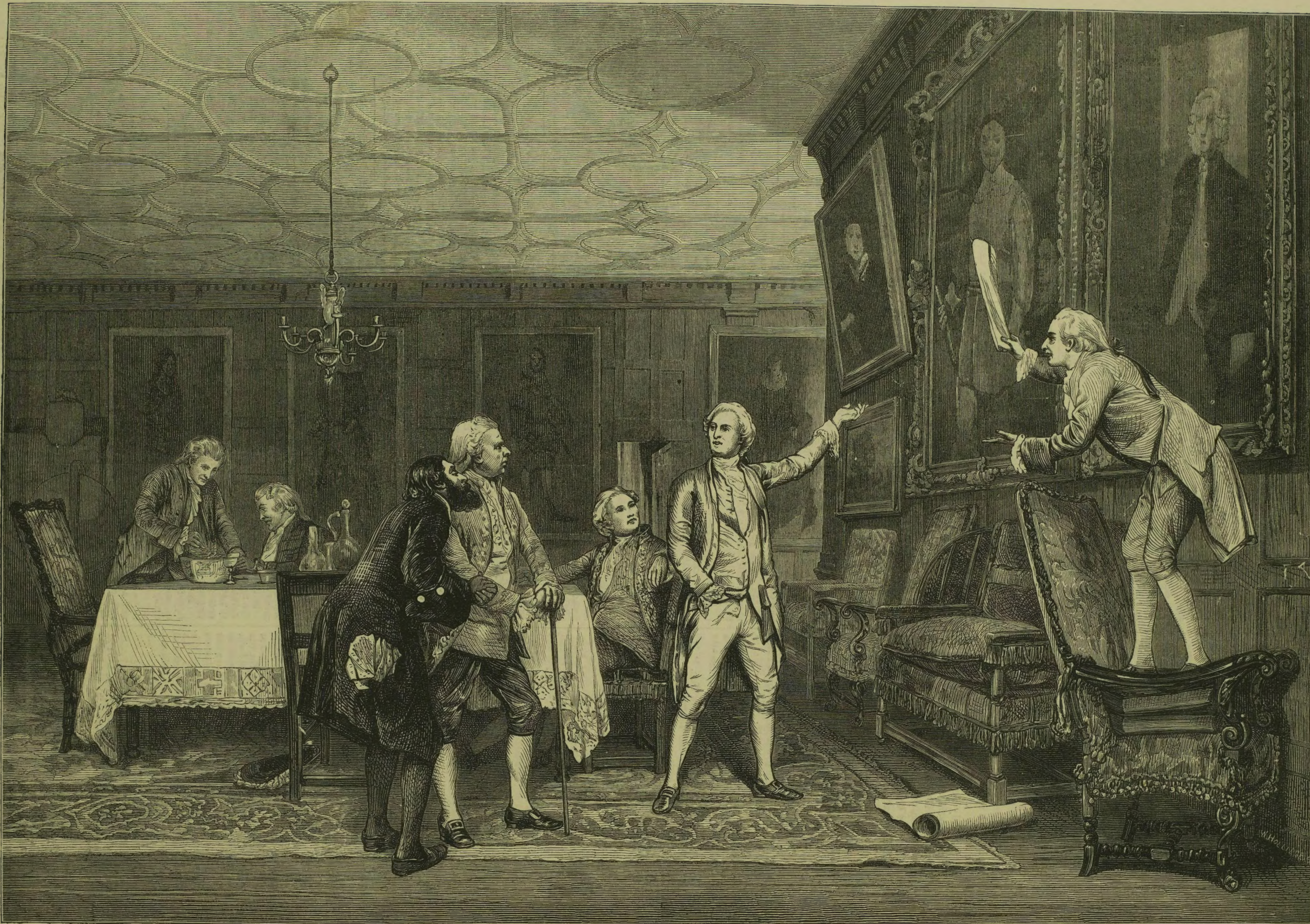
THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Premier has sent the subjoined circular to the Liberal members of the House of Commons in reference to the meeting of Parliament:—

"11, Carlton House-terrace, Jan. 22, 1872.

"Sir,—I take the liberty of informing you that Parliament will meet on Tuesday, Feb. 6, when an address will be moved in the House of Commons in answer to the Speech from the Throne; and I have received an intimation from the Speaker that, immediately after the business connected with the address, he will retire from the chair which he has occupied so long and with so much honour. The House will then be invited to proceed to the election of a successor. I trust it may meet your convenience to attend on both these occasions. I have the honour, &c., W. E. GLADSTONE."

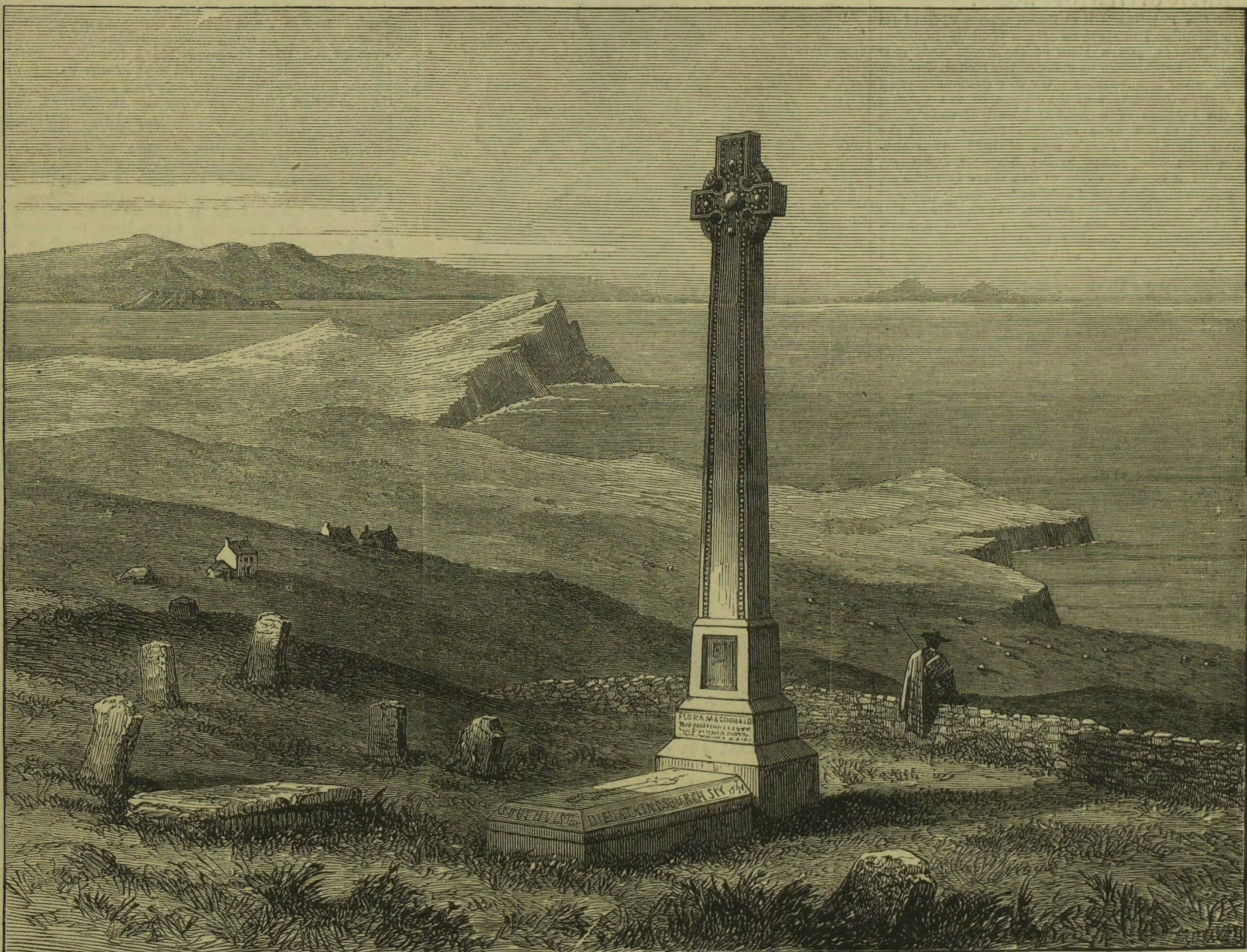
Earl Granville has issued a similar circular to the Liberal Peers.



'CHARLES SURFACE SELLING HIS ANCESTORS' PORTRAITS,' BY CLAUDE CALTHROP.



SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION AT THE CARTRIDGE FACTORY, GREENWICH MARSHES.



FLORA MACDONALD'S MONUMENT, KILMUIR, SKYE.

"CHARLES SURFACE SELLING THE FAMILY PICTURES."

This illustration of a scene in the "School for Scandal" formed a leading attraction in the recently-closed Winter Exhibition of the New British Institution, Old Bond-street. It is a marked advance upon another picture, by the same artist, also from the "School for Scandal"—i.e., the toasting scene—"Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen," &c., which was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of last year. Indeed, the present is one of the most remarkable works by any English artist not a Member or Associate of the Academy which has been exhibited within our recollection; and when we add that the painter, Mr. Claude Calthrop, is now only in the twenty-fifth year of his age, it may safely be predicted that a brilliant future awaits him, and that he will shortly be recognised as one of the leading ornaments of the English school. Our readers may remember the engraving we gave of the picture by Mr. Calthrop, with which, at a very early age, he won the gold medal of the Royal Academy. Shortly after, he exhibited in Trafalgar-square a pathetically-conceived and impressively-treated picture representing the Girondins going to execution. Yet he scarcely maintained the promise of that fine work during the two or three succeeding years. More recently, however, he has been studying at Paris and painting in England in company with some eminent French refugee artists, and the result is that now he more than fulfils the most sanguine expectations of his friends.

This engraved work is equally admirable, whether as regards dramatic conception or technical execution. The principal characters play their parts with immense spirit, yet with propriety, and without mere theatrical attitudinising and grimace. Charles Surface's audacious recklessness as he disrespectfully points to the portraits of "the Surfaces from the Conquest"—the moment chosen for representation—his friend Careless's airy, devil-may-care assumption of the duties of auctioneer; the hardly suppressed indignation of Uncle Oliver (disguised as Premium, the money-lender) at seeing how little his nephew values the memory of all the family notabilities; the obsequiousness of the uncle's companion, Moses, are all hit off with lifelike vivacity. By a perfectly allowable pictorial license, Mr. Calthrop has, the more completely to fill his canvas, introduced other figures not in the play—boon companions, we may suppose, of the young master of the house in his profligacy, who are lingering over their punch-bowl and claret at the dining-table. We need scarcely remind the reader—Sheridan's play being, probably, the best known in the language after those of Shakspeare—how Uncle Oliver, returned, after long absence in India with a large fortune, subjects, incognito, the characters of Joseph and Charles Surface to various tests, and finds the former a heartless hypocrite; the latter truthful, loyal, and grateful, though a thoughtless spendthrift; or how, in this very scene, Charles Surface, after selling every other family portrait, would not for any sum part with the portrait of "Old Uncle Noll" (who had been kind to him), and thereby wins the uncle's good opinion, his fortune, and the hand of Maria. In the execution of this picture the beautiful and brilliant colouring is noteworthy; but still more remarkable, as the work of so young a painter is the descriptive and decisive *brío* of the handling. The background of the picture is painted from a well-known room at Knole, with some modifications; and we may add that the long picture-gallery of the same historic house furnishes the background of a picture, to be entitled "From Generation to Generation," upon which the artist is at present engaged, which is of larger dimensions than the present work, and promises to be even finer in some respects.

ANTIQUITIES OF ROME.

An account of the Palatine Hill at Rome, with a View of its south-western side, two Illustrations of the Wall of Romulus and the Porta Mugonia, and a Plan of the whole area now undergoing further exploration by order of the Italian Government, appeared in our last Number. We this week present an Illustration of the substructure of the Palace of the Cæsars, and one of the remains of a great hall, part of the "Ædes Publicæ" annexed to the same Imperial Palace, called the "Basilica Jovis" in Signor Rosa's map of 1868. It is supposed to have been constructed by the Emperor Domitian, about the year 91 A.D. It is adjacent to a much larger hall, which Signor Rosa considers the "Tablinum," and believes to have contained the archives of the empire, but which was also used as a throne-room for the Emperor's public appearances on state occasions. Another local antiquary, Signor Fabio Gori, differs in opinion with Signor Rosa, and regards the larger hall as the "Victoria Germanica," erected by Domitian to commemorate his victory over the Germans; while he asserts that the place shown in our Engraving is the "Pentapylon Jovis Arbitratoris," where a colossal head of Jupiter was once found, which had formerly been kept here for public adoration. This hall was entered by five gates, two of which opened from the larger hall, in the centre of the range of buildings. These "Ædes Publicæ" were situated, in relation to the splendid mansion of the Emperor, much as the Louvre is situated with reference to the Tuileries, having a vast open square, like the Place du Carrousel, between the one building and the other. The Peristylum, bearing the name of "Sicilia," was surrounded by rows of pillars, and behind the porticos, on two sides of the square, long galleries were constructed, at a later period, joining the Emperor's house with the public halls. The plan we gave last week shows their relative position.

The subject of another Illustration is the entrance to the tomb of the Scipios, on the Via Appia. This a small catacomb in the tufa rock, discovered in 1780, from which the sarcophagus of Lucius Scipio Barbatus, with a bust of the poet Ennius, his intimate friend, was removed to the Vatican by Pope Pius VII. The catacomb is a labyrinth of steep and narrow passages, some of which still contain inscribed sepulchral slabs, or urns for the ashes of the dead. It is uncertain whether Scipio Africanus was buried in this family tomb, or at Liternum, where a monument of him was extant in the time of Livy. Among the Scipios whose mortal remains were deposited here, as proved by the inscriptions, are Lucius Scipio Barbatus and his son, the conqueror of Corsica; Aulus Cornelia, wife of Cneius Scipio Hispanus; a son of Scipio Africanus; Lucius Cornelius, son of Scipio Asiaticus; Cornelius Scipio Hispanus, and his son Lucius Cornelius. At the further end of the subterranean passages may be seen the pediment and arched entrance of the tomb towards the Via Latina.

At the corner where the road to St. Urbano turns out of the Via Appia is the entrance to the Jewish Catacomb, a view of which our Artist has sketched, amidst the remains of what is supposed to have been a Roman dwelling-house. There is a hall or large chamber, now open to the sky, floored with black and white mosaic. A low door from the adjoining chamber leads to an underground gallery, which passes through six cubicles, or small apartments. One of these contains a fine white marble sarcophagus or coffin, and is decorated with

a fresco-painting of the seven-branched candlestick. Another chamber displays such figures as Plenty, with a cornucopia, and Victory, with a palm-leaf. A side passage leads to other cubicles, and finally to an open space, which may have been the abandoned sand-pit or stone-quarry, utilised for the forma-



SEVEN-BRANCHED CANDLESTICK IN THE JEWISH CATACOMBS, ROME.

tion of a cemetery here. There are graves or vaults in the floor, divided into a number of cells for the corpses. The inscriptions are mostly in Latin words, but in letters of the Greek alphabet. They show that the cemetery was used by the Jews exclusively, and that the rulers of the synagogue, the scribes, and other persons holding office in their community, were interred in this place. It is not impossible that some of those named in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans may have had kinsfolk laid to rest.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the great provincial meeting and show of the Royal Horticultural Society, which is to be held at Birmingham from June 25 to June 29, in the Lower Aston Grounds, nearly £1000



CARTER'S CHALLENGE CUP, HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

worth of prizes will be awarded. The "Carter Challenge Cup" is a handsome piece of silver plate, valued at 50 gs., presented by Messrs. James Carter and Co., seedsmen, of High Holborn, for the best collection of vegetables, to be grown in the open ground, without forcing, by gentlemen amateurs or gentlemen or ladies' gardeners. The collection is to be displayed in twenty-four dishes, and must include half a peck of each of the following:—Laxton's alpha, Laxton's quality, Laxton's supreme; Carter's first crop, white gem, and hundred-fold peas; Carter's Covent-garden garnishing parsley. Cox's golden-gem melon, Nasbey mammoth marzajole onions French breakfast radish, and Carter's champion cucumber.

EXPLOSION IN A CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

An explosion of gunpowder took place at the cartridge factory of Mr. Henry Gladstone, Marsh-lane, East Greenwich, on Thursday week, by which George Sargent, the foreman of the works, was killed, and eight young women were more or less hurt. The building, partly of brick and partly of wood, was entirely destroyed, and an adjoining cottage of two rooms was damaged by fire and water. A quantity of cartridges had been manufactured for the French Government during the late war, but were rejected. After these had been returned to the manufactory they were seized by the Inland Revenue authorities, being in excess of the license held by Mr. Gladstone for the storage of explosives, the license limiting him to 150 lb. of gunpowder and 500 lb. of explosives. After a conviction for this offence the cartridges were conveyed away, under the supervision of the police, in barges, to the stores of Messrs. Sharpe and Co., of Barking. They were subsequently allowed to be returned in portions to Mr. Gladstone's manufactory for the purpose of taking to pieces and extracting the powder and metal. On Thursday week a barge arrived at the works with cartridges in charge of two men, who entered the magazine, where was a large quantity of gunpowder kept in barrels. It is said one of the men took out a knife and cut one of the cartridges with it. On the other hand, it is asserted that the women and girls engaged in the work used knives for opening the cartridges. The result was an explosion, followed by one more violent five minutes afterwards, with the disastrous effects above described.

FLORA MACDONALD.

Rather more than three years ago, in writing about some points of interest in the Isle of Skye, we took occasion to comment upon the fact that no memorial stone of any kind marked the burial-place of Flora Macdonald. Hers is the only historical grave which it was left to the islanders to honour and protect; and, as the late Alexander Smith pointed out, it was shamefully neglected. Our remarks had more effect than we could have anticipated: they were taken to heart in the right quarter, and, through the instrumentality of the young northern chief, Mackintosh of Mackintosh, backed by another northern potentate of modern growth, the *Inverness Courier*, the handsome monument of which we give a sketch in our Impression of to-day has been successfully erected over the grave of the heroine. With great difficulty, arising from the ponderous character of the monolith and the abruptness of the road over which it had to be carried, the monument was placed, in November last, in presence of the lord of the manor, Mr. Fraser of Kilmuir, and about 400 Highlanders, who stood unbonneted around the grave. In justice to the distinguished family of which Flora Macdonald was a member, it should be stated that her son, the late Colonel John Macdonald, of Exeter, sent a marble slab to be placed in the burying-ground, but it was broken in the course of transport, and was literally carried away piecemeal by tourists. Quite recently another descendant, also a Colonel Macdonald, commissioned a monument at his own charge; but before it was completed the present larger and more national monument was begun, and superseded its necessity. The Iona cross which now stands in the churchyard of Kilmuir is a monolith of the finest grey granite, prepared by Mr. D. Forsyth, of Inverness, from a design by Mr. Alexander Ross, the architect of the Inverness cathedral. As compared with the great historical crosses which have survived from ancient times, this one is very much larger. It is 28 ft. 6 in. high, the cross itself being a monolith no less than eighteen feet and a half in height. The celebrated Inverary cross is only 8 ft. 6 in.; Maclean's cross, at Iona, 11 ft.; that of Oronsay, Argyshire, 12 ft.; St. Martin's, 14 ft.; Gosforth, in Cumberland, 14 ft. 9 in.; and that of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, 16 ft. It occupies a most commanding position at the extreme north-west of the Isle of Skye, within a few miles of the ruins of Duntulm Castle, the original seat of the Lords of the Isles, who at one time dominated over half the western seaboard of Scotland and threatened even the stability of the Scottish throne. The coast is singularly bold and picturesque, being, in common with the whole of the great promontory, or peninsula, composing this part of Skye, of trap formation, the strange and picturesque peculiarities of which receive their highest development in the rocks of the Quirang and the Storr, which are only a few miles distant.

The service rendered to Prince Charles Edward by Flora Macdonald—for which her name lives in history, and for which, according to Dr. Johnson, it will ever be mentioned with honour, "if courage and fidelity be virtues"—is very well known. After the disastrous battle of Culloden, on April 16, 1746, the Prince fled from one hiding-place to another, with a price of £30,000 upon his head. As he had landed on the west coast, knowing that among the Highlanders there he should find his most devoted adherents, so he now sought refuge among them, not less on account of the mountainous and difficult nature of the country than because he could trust his life there, even among people who, by the peculiar character of the system of clanship in the Highlands, were nominally his enemies. Some of the great clans, and conspicuously the chiefs of the Macleods and Macdonalds, took an unfavourable view of the chances of the rebellion at the first, and they refused to call out their men in his support; but at heart the whole mass of the people were favourable, and the idea of betraying the Prince, even for such a sum, was utterly repugnant to the fervid loyalty of the clansmen of that time. When Mr. Macdonald, of Kinsburgh, was reminded by the officer who examined him as to the part he had taken in helping to effect the Prince's escape, that he had lost a noble opportunity of "making himself and his family for ever," the Highlander resented the speech. "A mountain mass of gold and silver," he said, "could not give him half the satisfaction he had from doing what he had done." Eheu! Are there men of this mould now? While 1500 militia were scouring South Uist in quest of the Prince, more than a hundred of the islanders knew where he was in hiding; but none of them gave a hint on the subject to parties unfriendly to him, and it was the same in all parts of the Highlands where he was secreted. The Prince had been thus screened for more than two months, when at length the search for him in the outer Hebrides became so minute that escape seemed hopeless. The soldiers received instructions to explore every nook and cranny of the island, and the Prince had to separate himself from all the companions of his wanderings, except his faithful friend Captain O'Neal. It was in these trying circumstances that Flora Macdonald resolved to attempt his rescue. Various circumstances contributed to point to her as the only person suitable for the enterprise. Flora was at the time on a visit to her brother in South Uist, but usually resided with her mother and step-father in the Isle of Skye. She was on intimate terms with the family of Clanronald, to whom the movements of the Prince were well known, and it happened that her step-father was in command of one of the independent companies stationed in the Long Island. In order, as she represented to the latter, to avoid unpleasant encounters with the soldiers,

who were ransacking every house and hovel of the district, Flora applied for leave to return to the house of her mother, in Skye, and obtained a passport for herself and servant, and also for a young Irish girl named Betty Burke, whom she wished to take home on account of her skill in spinning flax. The Irish girl was no other than the Chevalier, and the servant, Niel Macdonald (patronimically called Nial MacEachainn ic Sheumais—that is, Niel, the son of Hector, the son of James), afterwards followed the Prince to France, and was the father of Field Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, one of the great generals of the First Napoleon.

Protected by her passports, Flora visited Clanronald and his lady at their residence at Ormaclade, a few miles distant from her brother's house at Milton; and here arrangements were promptly made for obtaining a boat and crew, and for extemporising for the Prince a suitable wardrobe for acting the part of Betty Burke. They then visited the hiding-place of the Prince, and found him engaged in roasting the heart and liver of a sheep upon a wooden spit! This was Flora's first interview with the Prince. They all dined together, and laughed heartily over the Prince's appearance when he joined them in the dress prepared for him, consisting, we are told, of "a flowered linen gown sprigged with blue, a cap and apron, and a mantle of grey-coloured camlet, made after the Irish fashion, with a hood." But in the midst of their merriment at this a warning voice of the danger of their position was hurriedly brought to the hut. A messenger arrived to tell Lady Clanronald that an officer and troops were at her house, and that she must return immediately. She had to bid farewell to the Prince; and now he had to part with his last companion, O'Neal. It was a trying and an anxious moment, and the alarm was increased when, on reaching the shore, wet and much fatigued, they saw four wherries full of armed men, making apparently for the beach. But they passed on, within gunshot of the place where the Prince and his companions lay concealed amongst the heather. This danger passed, they embarked in the boat and got safely away to Skye. The passage was stormy, wet, and tedious. Next day they sighted the coast of Watnish; but as they approached it a party of soldiers appeared on shore, armed, and possessed of a boat, but having no oars. To put back was the work of a moment: a few vain shots were fired from the shore; but no harm was done, and they sought a landing at a more convenient place. This was found within a few hundred yards of Sir Alexander Macdonald's seat of Monkstadt. The chief himself was at this time at Fort Augustus, in attendance upon the Duke of Cumberland; but his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Eglintoun, was at home, and, like the rest of the Clan Macdonald, sympathised with the Chevalier much more than with her husband and the Royalists. Flora waited on Lady Margaret, and was received as became her position. The house was full of Royalist officers, one of whom beset her with questions as to the search for the Prince going on in the Long Island. The same officer had been in the custom of examining every boat which landed from Uist; but, meeting this young lady in the drawing-room of Lady Macdonald, and deceived by the easy manner in which she accounted for her appearance and parried his efforts to procure information, his suspicion was disarmed, and Flora found opportunity, in course of the evening, to communicate with Mr. Macdonald, of Kingsburgh, who acted as chamberlain or factor for the Macdonald estates, and with Lady Margaret, both sound Jacobites. The poor Chevalier had been left all this time sitting on his trunk by the seashore. The difficulty was what to do with him. To offer shelter at Monkstadt would be ruin to the Macdonalds; but Kingsburgh, "who was a cool, sensible man," said he would take him to his own house. "I am now an old man," he said, "and it makes little difference whether I am to die with a halter round my neck or a natural death, which cannot now be far distant." Kingsburgh left forthwith to find the Prince, taking in his hand a wallet of wine and biscuits. It was not easy to discover his whereabouts, but when approaching the place where he ought to be found, he saw some sheep run off as if startled, and, with a farmer's instinct, made for the source of the alarm. The Prince had seen him approaching, and came forward in very unfeminine manner, with a large knotted stick in his hand. "Are you Mr. Macdonald, of Kingsburgh?" he demanded, and matters were of course at once amicably arranged. The journey across country to the house of Kingsburgh was not without its perils. Neither Kingsburgh nor Flora Macdonald, with their retinue, could travel in Skye without being observed by all observers; and Betty Burke had an unfortunate trick of bowing instead of curtseying to passers by, while in crossing the streams that traversed the route she either killed her petticoats indecently high or let them draggle through the water. Kingsburgh had to remonstrate. "Your enemies," he said, "call you a pretender; but, if you be, I can tell you you are the worst at your trade I ever saw." The whole party (Charles, Kingsburgh, and Flora Macdonald) arrived in safety at Kingsburgh House about eleven o'clock at night. Thence, after a night of rest such as he had not enjoyed for months, the Chevalier made his way to the Island of Raasay, and, after many further wanderings, escaped to France.

The fact of the rescue was soon discovered, and it was traced to Flora Macdonald. She was apprehended; so were all who had to do with the enterprise, and sharply had they to pay for their loyalty. But the gentle, honourable, and discreet character of the heroine made friends for her wherever she appeared. In the Leith Roads, off Edinburgh, where the man-of-war lay for some time in which she was confined, Flora was visited by crowds of friends, one of whom, Lady Mary Cochrane, rejoiced in the advent of such a storm as prevented her from landing, and so gave her an opportunity of lying in the same prison "with the lady who had been so happy as the guardian of her Prince." The vessel sailed from Leith on Nov. 7, amidst the waving of flags and the cheers of thousands of spectators. By this time the Prince had been long safe in France, and, whatever may have been the energy with which those acting under the Duke of Cumberland prosecuted the search for him in the Hebrides, there can be little doubt that those still higher in authority were secretly grateful that he escaped. The danger of another revolt was not so great as that arising from the embarrassment of either keeping or killing so illustrious and popular a prisoner. Public sympathy in London went so strongly in favour of Flora Macdonald that the Government, after a little while, released her from the Tower, to be placed in the custody of friends who became responsible for her appearance. The house of Lady Primrose of Dunnipace was open to her, and there she resided till the amnesty of 1747 set her free. Meantime Flora was, so to speak, the "rage" of the season. Everyone visited her—even the Prince of Wales, father of George III., to whom it is reported that she said she would have done the same for him had she found him in like distress. A sum of money was collected for the gallant young lady, which Lord Mahon quotes at £1500. It must have been considerable, for so late as April, 1751, she acknowledges the receipt of £627 lodged with a business firm in London on her account by Lady Primrose.

Soon after returning to the Highlands, Flora married the

eldest son of Kingsburgh, by whom she had a large family of sons—all afterwards officers in the King's service—and two daughters. They emigrated to North Carolina, but returned, after many adventures. One of these was, that in crossing the Atlantic they were chased by a French privateer, and an action took place. Flora's spirit was up; and she kept the deck all the time, but had the misfortune to break her arm in the fight. Hence she used to say that she had fought for the House of Stuart and for the House of Hanover, and suffered for both! In the pleasant old house of Kingsburgh—of which no vestige remains save a few old sycamores—Flora received Dr. Samuel Johnson and Boswell on their memorable tour in Skye, in 1773, and both seem to have been much impressed by the simple dignity of the lady. She communicated to them a narrative of her adventures, which will be found in the "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," together with much interesting gossip regarding the place, the people, and the period. *Quantum cedat virtutibus aurum*—"with virtue weighed, what worthless trash is gold"—was Johnson's philosophical reflection as he quitted the kindly house of Kingsburgh; and he has done much by his references to Flora Macdonald to keep fresh the memory of her loyal devotion. She died in 1790. Even among Highland funerals, that of Flora Macdonald is celebrated for the multitude of people who assembled at it. A lingering love of the cause attracted many, as it could then be indulged in without danger either to themselves or to their Chief; but Flora's personal virtues were great, and to this day there is no name mentioned in Skye with more reverence and respect than that of Flora Macdonald. It is therefore meet and right that a fitting monument has been erected over her grave.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts were resumed last week, after the usual suspension at Christmas. Of the twenty-six performances promised for this, the sixteenth, series, thirteen have now taken place. The first twelve were, with but one exception, largely devoted to the illustration of Mendelssohn's genius by copious extracts from his works of various kinds and periods, as noticed by us on each occasion. Last Saturday's programme offered several features of high interest, chief of which was the great pianoforte concerto of Beethoven—that in E flat, now generally known as the "Emperor," from its admitted pre-eminence over all works of its kind, even the four others by its composer. This elaborate concerto was played by Mr. Franklin Taylor with admirable execution and intelligent appreciation of its grandeur and beauty. We have heretofore had occasion to speak highly of Mr. Taylor's powers, mechanical and intellectual, and these were again manifested in a work of exceptional difficulty that rarely receives such worthy interpretation as it had in this instance. The pianist's success was complete—an important element in the effect of the concerto having been the fine performance of the orchestral portions by the Crystal Palace band. The symphony on Saturday was the first of the four such works composed by Robert Schumann—that in B flat, the brightest in style and the most compact in form of all, reflective of a tone of happiness and hope that was afterwards largely chequered with seriousness and even gloom. The buoyant impulse of the first and last movements—the tender beauty of the *largetto*, and the vigorous energy of the scherzo, with its two trios, were again heard with delight, as they must ever be by all competent and dispassionate hearers when finely performed, as on this occasion, and heretofore at these concerts. The other orchestral pieces were Mozart's overture to "Zauberflöte," and Mr. J. F. Barnett's clever and effective "Overture Symphonique," originally produced by the Philharmonic Society in 1868. Special interest was given to Saturday's concert by the splendid singing of Mr. Sims Reeves, who has scarcely ever been heard to greater advantage than in his delivery of the pathetic recitative, "Deeper and deeper still," and air "Wait her, angels," from "Jephtha," and the fine scena from "Der Freischütz," including the air, "Through the forests." A very marked effect was produced by both performances. The remaining vocal music was contributed by Mlle. Limia, who gave the florid air, "Bel raggio," from "Semiramide," with neat execution and good intonation, and Haydn's canzonet, "My mother bids me," with sympathetic quality of voice and unaffected expression.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Mr. Charles Hallé reappeared as pianist. His solo was the seventh of the ten grand sonatas of Schubert (in A minor), which has been several times played by Mr. Hallé at his own recitals, but was given for the first time at these concerts. The gentle grace and dreamy idealism of Schubert's music are peculiarly suited to the style of the pianist, who gave the sonata with all that minute care which is a well-known characteristic of his playing. The exquisite "Allegretto" was very finely rendered, and would, apparently, have been gladly heard again. In Schumann's pianoforte quartet there is more demand for vigorous energy and rhythmical power; and if Mr. Hallé did not here rise to the height of some other, exceptionally great, pianists, his performance was yet one of much merit; and the same may be said of his playing in Beethoven's pianoforte trio in B flat, the last and greatest of its composer's seven works of the kind. That the stringed instrument parts of Schumann's quartet were finely rendered was a matter of course with Madame Norman-Neruda as violinist, Herr Straus at the viola, and Signor Piatti at the violoncello; the same violinist and violoncellist having also been associated with Mr. Hallé in the trio. Haydn's quartet in F (from op. 72) completed the concert, Mr. L. Ries having occupied his accustomed post as second violin. The vocalist was Madame Bentham Fernandez, who gained much deserved applause in the Page's song, "Non so più," from "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Schubert's "Aufenthalt." Mr. Zerbini efficiently replaced Sir J. Benedict as conductor.

The fourth oratorio concert of the season took place on Tuesday evening, when the performances consisted of Mr. J. Barnby's cantata "Rebekah" and Haydn's oratorio "The Creation." Of the former we spoke fully on its production in 1870, and need merely say that it was again favourably received on this occasion. The solo music was sung by Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maas, and Herr Stockhausen; great effect having been produced by Mr. Reeves's fine singing of the air "The soft southern breeze." Haydn's beautiful work—the production of his sixty-sixth year, and supplemented, two years later, by one as beautiful ("The Seasons")—will always be heard with pleasure, if not too frequently subjected to comparison with the sublimer sacred compositions of Handel, Beethoven and Mendelssohn—we do not say of Bach, as there appears little prospect of the grand music of that classic composer being often heard in this country. Tuesday's performance of "The Creation" was a very fine one in its essential details. The soprano solos were divided between Madame Cora de Wilhorst and Miss Katharine Poyntz; those for tenor having been shared by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Maas, and those for

bass by Herr Stockhausen and Mr. T. Beale. Among the most effective single pieces were the airs, "On mighty pens," by Madame de Wilhorst; "In native worth," by Mr. Reeves; and "Now Heav'n in fullest glory," by Herr Stockhausen. The chorus-singing, as usual at these concerts, was of a very high order, the grand climax to the first part of the oratorio, "The heavens are telling," having been very finely given. Mr. Barnby conducted and Mr. Docker presided at the organ—both with their known efficiency.

Mr. W. Carter's sacred cantata, "Placida, the Christian Martyr," was repeated at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday week, when the solo singers were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mlle. Drasdil, Messrs. A. Byron, H. Guy, C. Henry, and L. Thomas. The cantata was preceded by a new anthem—a thanksgiving for the Prince of Wales's recovery—for chorus, with soprano and alto solos (sung by the ladies just named), and concluding with the 100th Psalm, in which some of the audience joined. Both works were well received by a very large audience, and they are to be given again on Feb. 8.

A meeting was held at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, when a discussion took place as to the pitch to be adopted with reference to the recitals to be given on the instruments accepted for the approaching International Exhibition. It was finally resolved "that her Majesty's Commissioners should be recommended to adopt the musical pitch which the Society of Arts, twelve years ago, suggested for general use—viz., that of 528 vibrations to C."

The third of Mr. John Boosey's sixth season of London Ballad Concerts took place last week, when, as on the two previous occasions, the singing of Mr. Sims Reeves was a special feature. In Blumenthal's "Requital," Macfarren's song "My own, my guiding star," and Bishop's ballad "My pretty Jane," Mr. Reeves produced that strong impression, and was received with that enthusiastic applause, which invariably follow his performances, however familiar may be the music that he sings. The last-named song having been encored, Mr. Reeves gave the nautical ballad, "Tom Bowling." Among the other successes of the evening were those made by Madame Sherrington in a new song, "Dreams," by Rudall, Blumenthal's "Good-Night," and Claribel's "Secrets;" Miss Enriquez in the new song, by Henriette, "Sympathy;" Miss Banks in the old ballad, "The Oak and the Ash;" besides various performances by the singers already named, and Miss Fennell, Mr. Arthur Byron, and Mr. Lewis Thomas; in addition to which the members of the London Orpheus Quartet gave some part-songs. Madame Rudersdorf, who had been announced, was prevented by indisposition from appearing, and Miss Banks sang in her stead. As at last week's concert, Miss Kate Roberts was the solo pianist, and her performances on this occasion were some of Heller's charming "Studies," based on themes from "Der Freischütz," and Handel's variations on "The Harmonious Blacksmith." The conductors were, as before, Mr. J. L. Hutton and Mr. Sidney Naylor, Madame Sherrington having been accompanied by her husband, M. Lemmens. The announcements for this week's concert comprised performances by artists already named, including Mr. Sims Reeves, and pianoforte solos by Madlle. Sophie Heilbron.

The concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir are announced to commence (for the seventeenth season) on Feb. 9—the remaining three subscription concerts being fixed to take place on March 15, April 8, and May 2. Mr. Sims Reeves is engaged for the series, during which other eminent singers will appear, and some important and interesting compositions will be brought forward.

A grand national festival is to take place at the Crystal Palace, on May 1, in celebration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Arthur Sullivan has been commissioned by the directors to compose a "Te Deum" for voices and orchestra, which will be given, with a large array of performers, in the centre transept on the occasion.

Signor Gassier is reported to have died recently at Havannah, from yellow fever.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.

It is with pleasure that we are enabled to recommence our acquaintance with the French comedians, who have already won so much of English esteem and encouragement. We trust that they will long continue to delight and instruct us with and in the art in which they are so thoroughly efficient. The engagement of M. Ravel has enabled M. Raphael Felix to produce many very amusing pieces, among which may be noted "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," "Le Moulin Joli," "Les Grandes Demoiselles," and, above all, the ever-popular "Frou-Frou." In the latter piece the audience are gratified with an occasion of seeing M. Ravel in the part of Brigard, which was created by him in Paris. We may also compare it, with profit, with the performance of M. Lefond in the same character. Each, of course, has his own admirers. The merits of both, however, are so evenly balanced that it is difficult to express a decided preference. Let us learn to appreciate what is good in both. The gradual return of Paris to order has permitted the production of several important novelties, which, no doubt, will soon be witnessed in London. Great differences of opinion prevail concerning some of these, and we look forward to their production with great interest. This, perhaps, is increased by certain reported interferences of the Lord Chamberlain, which have excited much indignation in certain quarters. It is evident that the drama will ere long deliver itself from the supervision which, though long maintained, has hitherto resulted in no benefit either to morality or art. It is not really to the advantage of managers to injure either, and the public will always avenge any insult to propriety. Nevertheless, we own that this same public has much to learn; for we are at length impressed with the conviction that much of the shortcoming occasionally displayed by our theatrical directors is accidental and really due to the want of cultivation in the public. Education, however, is the only means whereby the needful training can be imparted; the Licensor of Plays can do literally nothing in aid of that desirable consummation.

GAIETY.

This theatre has adopted a system, lately introduced, of occasional morning performances for special pieces. An operetta called "Ganymede and Galatea," adapted from "Die Schöne Galathee," which appeared for a short time at the Opéra Comique, some weeks ago, but was not much frequented, has been in this manner planted on the stage, intended for a sort of Saturday amusement, and is likely to be successful. The story is the old tale of Pygmalion, and out of it some heavy German fun has been obtained, not unwelcome to the Gaiety audience, who are, indeed, easily satisfied. The music is by Franz von Suppé; and justice is done to it by Miss Loseby, who played Galatea with great vivacity and tact. Miss E. Farren supports Ganymede, Mr. Sullivan is Midas, and Mr. F. Wood Pygmalion. The performance shows marks of haste, but will doubtless improve on acquaintance.



SUNDAY MORNING IN THE NEW CUT, LAMBETH.

SUNDAY TRADING IN THE NEW-CUT.

The Lower Marsh, Lambeth, which is popularly called "the New-cut," has long been the regular weekly resort of a numerous assembly of costermongers, dealers in fish, rabbits, and pork, sellers of cheap hosiery, pottery, hardware, trinkets, and toys, who have been permitted to set up their little stalls, or to place their barrows and baskets at the sides of the wide street. This trade has gone on every Sunday from eight o'clock in the morning to one in the afternoon, while most of the neighbouring shopkeepers were obliged, in self-defence, to have their places of business open at the same time. Two or three weeks ago the vestry board of St. Mary's, Lambeth, passed a resolution to the effect that printed notices should be posted through the parish, cautioning all persons in the habit of exposing goods for sale that such a practice would not in future be allowed on Sunday mornings, and that any person so found offending would be summoned before the magistrate on the charge of creating an obstruction, the penalty on conviction being 40s. It was also resolved that the inspectors of nuisances for the parish should be employed to see that the terms of the notice were strictly enforced. The police authorities had declined to interfere, unless the order were to be applied to shopkeepers as well as to costermongers; but a double force of constables was placed on duty to prevent any breach of the peace. On Sunday week the trade began at the usual hour; but at nine o'clock six of the Lambeth nuisance inspectors, in uniform, appeared upon the scene, and, accompanied by police-constables and followed by a large body of roughs, yelling and hooting, visited the stall-keepers in succession, ordering each to remove the stall, barrow, or basket at once. If they merely removed to other places, they were followed by an inspector, who took down the name and address of the offending dealer, informing him that he would be summoned. As a rule, the officers, while performing their disagreeable duty, were treated with civility; but were very generally told that, if prevented selling their goods as usual, the costermongers would be compelled to throw themselves upon the parish, as they mainly depended for their scanty living upon the profits of the Sunday morning sales, when they did more business than on all the other days of the week. The question has been discussed at several meetings in the parish; and at the fortnightly session of the vestry, at Kennington-cross, on Thursday week, three several deputations were received. Some of the costermongers and stallkeepers begged the vestry to rescind its order, and to allow them to continue their trade as before. On the other hand, there was a memorial from 167 shopkeepers and ratepayers, supported by many shop-assistants and by 250 of the costermongers, urging that regulation, not entire prohibition, of the Sunday morning trade was required. After some debate it was resolved, by a majority of 53 to 3, that the persons summoned should not be prosecuted if they and the costermongers in general would consent to remove their stalls by half-past ten o'clock in the morning. This compromise seems to have been accepted, and the New-cut Sunday marketing will in future be concluded before church-time. It is said that many of the working-class families in Lambeth cannot get their needful purchases for Sunday made on Saturday night, because they work late on Saturday and do not receive their wages till the evening.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE NEW METAL INDIUM.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., at the first evening meeting of the season, on Friday, the 19th inst., gave a discourse on the new metal indium. Before proceeding to his immediate subject, he gave an historical summary of chemical discovery up to the present time, especially alluding to Lavoisier's enunciation of the principle that all bodies which cannot be proved to be compounds are elements. He then explained and illustrated the invaluable method of chemical research invented by Kirchhoff and Bunsen, and termed spectrum analysis, by means of which several new metals have been recently discovered, due to their producing characteristic-coloured bands or lines in their spectra, when even a very minute portion (either alone or in composition) is burnt in a hot flame. Thus Bunsen, in 1859, discovered in certain mineral waters a metal which he named caesium, from the blue bands in its spectrum, and another named rubidium, from its red bands; and Crookes, in 1861, and Lamy soon after, found the metal thallium in the dust of vitriol factories, through its producing a brilliant green band. After describing and exhibiting the most remarkable properties of these interesting substances, of which fine specimens were on the table, the Professor proceeded to describe the latest-discovered metal, Indium, he said, was first recognised in 1863, by Drs. Reich and Richter, in the zinc blende of Freiberg, in Saxony, by reason of its very characteristic spectrum, consisting of two bright blue or indigo bands; and it has since been found in wolfram and zinc ores. It is an exceedingly rare element, only about half a part of it being found in zinc ore to a thousand parts of zinc. When zinc containing indium is not quite completely dissolved in sulphuric acid, the whole of the indium present is left in the black, spongy residue of the undissolved metal, which is found to contain lead, cadmium, iron, and arsenic, sometimes copper and thallium, and occasionally a small proportion of indium. From the solution of this residue in nitric acid the indium is separated by analysis. From the specimens before him Professor Odling showed that indium is a white metal, with a tint resembling that of bismuth. When tarnished by the air it appears like lead, being compact and apparently devoid of crystalline structure. Like lead and thallium, it is exceedingly soft and ductile, and Dr. Odling made some wire of it in presence of the audience. Its specific gravity is 7.4, that of tin being 7.3; aluminium, 2.6; and lead, 11.4. Indium is very fusible, its melting point being 348 deg. Fahr. (that of lead being 455, bismuth, 507). Indium is not an especially volatile metal, being less so than the zinc in which it occurs. It resists oxidation up to a temperature somewhat beyond its melting point, but at much higher temperatures it oxidises freely. At a red heat it takes fire, burning with a characteristic blue flame and much brownish smoke; and it is readily attacked by strong nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic acids. After demonstrating some of these properties by experiment, and alluding to other points in the chemical history of this interesting metal, the Professor made some remarks on the establishment of its atomic weight, based primarily on the determination of the ratio in which it combines with oxygen and chlorine. In regard to its specific heat, as correlated with its atomic weight, he said that the determination of atomic weight is an interpretation of an experimentally ascertained combining ratio, and that it is impossible to note the relationship of atomic weight and specific heat without perceiving that the atomic weights of chemists are not vain imaginings, but the expression of fundamental facts in nature. Professor Odling stated that a considerable quantity of metallic indium, extracted from Freiberg zinc, appeared at the Paris Exhibition of 1867; and he laid before the members an ingot weighing above 7 oz., recently sent him by Dr. Richter, and a fine specimen received

from Dr. Schuchardt, of Goerlitz, with other rare chemical products. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

THE PRECURSORS OF SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. W. B. Donne gave, last Saturday, his first lecture on the Theatre in Shakespeare's Time. In his opening remarks he said that he did not propose to deal directly with Shakespeare himself, but with the circumstances that surrounded him; and that in doing so he aimed only at the arrangement of his materials, and not at originality, being merely a circulating medium. By the term precursors he did not mean the dramatic writers only, but those writers who had been instrumental in raising the English language, and fitting it to be the vehicle of the dialogues of Shakespeare's dramas—a vehicle for the sublimest thought, and for the most delicate, harmonious, passionate, and pertinent expressions that ever proceeded from the heart or brain of a poet; and he reminded his audience that a similar work had been effected for Greek, Latin, and Italian before those languages were used by their greatest poets. This work for English was performed by Chaucer, Surrey, and Spenser; by the early dramatists, such as Peele and Marlowe; by Sir Philip Sidney, in his "Defence of Poesie" and "Arcadia"; and by Hooker, in his "Ecclesiastical Polity"—a masterpiece of English eloquence, which appeared in 1594, and attracted much attention among all classes. No doubt Shakespeare was influenced also by the political situation of the country. Without were fightings, and within were fears. The drama of rival Queens was being enacted, and a few years only separated a season of blood, alarm, and confusion from one of comparative security. Neither the religious nor political horizon was clear, and it was an age of adventure likewise. The boundaries of the world were being expanded, and new races, languages, and forms of human society were brought within the sphere of human knowledge; while the greatest marvels were received with credulity in an age when science was yet an infant. The English drama, having a double origin, flowed for some time in two nearly parallel currents: the one, having a religious and scholastic aspect, sprang from the Church moralities and mysteries performed at festivals; the other, derived from the popular ballads and legends, preserved by minstrels. Among the first were the classical dramas, like the "Jocasta" of Gascoigne and the "Appius and Virginia," favoured only by the educated classes; while the mass of the people delighted in such plays as the "Dr. Faustus" of Marlowe, the "Woman Killed with Kindness" of Heywood, and "Arden of Faversham," formerly ascribed to Shakespeare. For the people also were provided the historical dramas; and Warwick the King-maker and other modern personages were far more popular than Alexander and other classical heroes. After mentioning, among Shakespeare's chief precursors, Nicholas Udall, Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Robert Greene, George Peele, and Christopher Marlowe, who had all gained reputation as stage poets; and, alluding to Shakespeare's age and position at the time, and the influence these writers would have upon him while yet a youth, Mr. Donne noticed the "Ralph Royster Doyster," a comedy by Udall, composed not later than 1551, as vividly representing the middle orders of the time; and on "Gammer Gurton's Needle" of John Still, successively Master of St. John's and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge, and eventually Bishop of Bath and Wells. He then read the argument of "Gorboduc, King of Brittain," by Sackville, said by Pope to be the best English poet between Chaucer and Spenser, and to have written a much purer style than Shakespeare himself. After discussing the merits of this and several other Elizabethan dramatists, Mr. Donne concluded his lecture by reading specimens from Marlowe's "Tamerlane," "Jew of Malta," and "Edward II.," as evidence of a continued advance towards the drama of character and manners. "Shakespeare," says Hazlitt, "overlooks and commands the admiration of posterity, but he does it from the table-land of the age in which he lived . . . he was one of a race of giants . . . a common and a noble blood;" but Dyce says, that Shakespeare "belonged to a different order, and was eminent more by his difference from than by his likeness to them."

THE BLOOD AND THE HEART.

Dr. Rutherford, F.R.S.E., in his second lecture on the Circulatory and Nervous Systems, given on Tuesday last, resumed the consideration of the constitution of the blood. He described how the corpuscles are continually changing—the colourless becoming coloured, and the coloured passing away and being replaced by new colourless ones, formed in the adenoid tissues of the blood glands, and especially in the spleen and the lymphatic glands; and he showed by experiment that the corpuscles are heavier than the fluid of the blood, and that the coloured are heavier than the colourless corpuscles. He stated that the gases in the blood are—a very little nitrogen, oxygen (15 per cent in arterial and 5 in venous blood), and carbonic acid (30 per cent in arterial and 35 in venous blood); the oxygen being absorbed from the air on the lungs and thence conveyed to the tissues by the hæmatoglobin in the blood corpuscles, while the carbonic acid is carried by venous blood from the tissues to the lungs. The other constituents were then described, including albumen, fat, glycogen, and various salts. The ill effects of the loss of blood, such as extreme weakness, were ascribed to the slow formation of the coloured corpuscles and to the consequent diminished heat of the body; and the injection of the blood of other animals into the human system was stated to be followed by fatal results. The blood was formerly regarded as the source of all the evils of the body; yet, although it is to some extent an independent tissue, it is itself much influenced by the derangement of the stomach, the liver, and other organs. Proceeding next to describe the circulatory apparatus, Dr. Rutherford began with the heart, and illustrated its action as a pump by models and diagrams; and then, by some new apparatus, exhibited the action of a living heart of a frog, by discs of light moving on a screen. He also explained the action of the auricles and ventricles, which, by contracting and relaxing, propel the blood through the system.

Professor Tyndall, at the next Friday evening meeting, Feb. 2, will deliver some "Remarks on the Identity of Light and Radiant Heat."

At a meeting of naval officers, held on board H.M.S. Excellent, at Portsmouth, it has been resolved to establish an association to promote the scientific culture of the junior branches of the Navy.

The scheme for rewarding well-conducted soldiers out of the fund accruing from fines levied for drunkenness in the Army is to be extended. The fund from which these gratuities were paid amounted, in 1871, to £200,000. In some regiments the fines amounted to £300.

Mr. Bright has written a letter to The O'Donoghue denying that he ever approved of the present movement for Home Rule in Ireland. He characterises the report as "absurd and untrue," and says that the existence of two legislative assemblies or Parliaments within the limits of the United Kingdom would be an intolerable mischief.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF KELLIE.

The Right Hon. Walter Coningsby Erskine, Earl of Kellie, Viscount Fentoun, Baron Erskine, Alloa, and Dirleton, in the Peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, C.B., died at Cannes, France, on the 15th inst. His Lordship was born July 12, 1810, the second son of the Hon. Henry David Erskine (third son of John Francis, twelfth Earl of Mar), by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of John Cooksey, Esq., of Ledbury, Herefordshire; and succeeded, in 1866, to the Earldom of Kellie, on the death of his cousin, John Thomas, fourteenth Earl of Mar and eleventh Earl of Kellie. The Earldom of Mar, now held by the fourteenth Earl's nephew, was also claimed by the nobleman whose death we are recording, and the case is pending before the Committee for Privileges. Early in life his Lordship entered the Bengal army, in which he attained the rank of Colonel. He was, however, chiefly employed in the Civil Service, and as Commissioner of Jubbulpore (Central India) rendered valuable services to the Government during the mutiny. He retired from the Army in 1861, and was made a C.B. Lord Kellie was Vice Lieutenant of the county of Clackmannan. He married, Sept. 11, 1834, Eliza, daughter of the late Colonel Youngson, of Bowscur, Cumberland, and leaves three sons, the eldest of whom, Walter Henry, Lord Erskine, now thirteenth Earl of Kellie, was born in 1839, and married, in 1863, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn, in the county of Peebles.

THE COUNTESS OF GRANARD.

The Right Hon. Jane Colclough, Countess of Granard, died, on the 22nd inst., at Johnstown Castle, near Wexford. Amiable, charitable, and religious, her Ladyship employed the great wealth she possessed for the best purposes for which riches are given. She was the younger daughter and coheir of the late Hamilton Knox Grogan-Morgan, Esq., of Johnstown Castle, formerly M.P. for the county of Wexford, by Sophia Maria, his wife, eventually Lady Esmonde, daughter of E. Rowe, Esq., of Ballycross; and she inherited, with considerable estates, the castle of Johnstown, one of the most splendid residences in the kingdom. Her Ladyship married, June 2, 1858, George Arthur Hastings, Earl of Granard, K.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leitrim, by whom she leaves two surviving daughters, Ladies Adelaide and Sophia Forbes.

LADY JOHN TAYLOUR.

Lady John Taylour, who died recently, was Mary Hammond, daughter of Robert M'Farlane, Esq. Her Ladyship was married, July 12, 1855, to Lord John Henry Taylour, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 94th Foot, youngest son of Thomas, second Marquis of Headfort, K.P., and brother of Thomas, third and present Marquis. Of this union there is issue.

LADY STAPLES.

Catherine Lady Staples, died on the 20th inst., at her residence, 11, Merrion-square, Dublin. Her Ladyship was daughter of the Rev. John Hawkins, eldest son of Dr. James Hawkins, Bishop of Raphoe, and was consequently niece of Admiral Sir James Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart., G.C.B. She was married, Oct. 27, 1813, to the late Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., Q.C., the last survivor of the Irish Parliament, but leaves no issue.

HON. G. C. VERNON.

The Hon. Gowran Charles Vernon, Recorder of Lincoln, died, on the 15th inst., at 37, Montagu-square, aged forty-seven. He was born, Nov. 9, 1825, the second son of Robert Vernon Smith, Baron Lyveden, and Emily Mary Fitzpatrick, his wife, and was grandson of Robert Percy Smith, M.P., sometime Judge Advocate General in India. Mr. G. C. Vernon was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in June, 1850. He attended the Leicester and Northampton Sessions, and went the Norfolk circuit; and in 1859 was appointed Recorder of Lincoln. He married, Aug. 4, 1857, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late John Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq., of Burwood, Surrey, and leaves three daughters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ESMONDE.

This distinguished officer died at Bruges, on Sunday, the 14th inst. The deceased gentleman entered the military service, in the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, during the Burmese War, when he was twice decorated. During the Crimean War he particularly distinguished himself in the same corps, being one of the first to enter the Redan, prior to the fall of Sebastopol, for which he received the Victoria Cross. On leaving the service he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, in which situation he gave the greatest satisfaction, both to the public and those under him, by his affable and gentle manners. An accident in the hunting-field obliged him to resign this appointment, and ultimately was the cause of his premature death. Colonel Esmonde was brother to the present Sir John Esmonde, Bart., M.P. for the county of Waterford, and nephew to the late Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., of Ballinacragh, Wexford, which county he represented in Parliament.

CANON MOSELEY.

The Rev. Henry Moseley, M.A., F.R.S., died on the 20th inst., aged seventy-three. He completed his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took a high wrangler's degree in 1826, and, entering holy orders, held some parochial charges. Not long after he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London, and became subsequently one of the earliest of H.M.'s school inspectors. In 1853 he received, in recognition of his efforts in the cause of education, a Canonry in Bristol Cathedral, in 1854 was made Vicar of Olveston, in the county of Gloucester, and in 1855 appointed one of H.M.'s Chaplains.

LOFTUS H. BLAND, ESQ., Q.C.

Loftus Henry Bland, Esq., Q.C., of Blandsfort, Queen's County, died, on the 21st inst., at his residence, 33, Merrion-square, Dublin. He was born in August, 1805, the third son of John Bland, Esq., of Blandsfort, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Robert Birch, Esq., of Turvey, in the county of Dublin, and was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1828. He was called to the Bar in 1829, obtained his silk gown in 1854, and in 1862 was appointed chairman of quarter sessions for the county of Cavan, and afterwards for the county of Tyrone. Mr. Bland represented King's County in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, from 1852 to 1859. He married, first, Aug. 20, 1840, Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of

General the Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley, of Ann's Grove, in the county of Cork, by whom (who died in 1842) he leaves a son and heir, Lieutenant John Loftus Bland; and, secondly, Dec. 2, 1843, Annie Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Prendergast Hackett, Esq., of Stratford-place, London, and leaves by her one son and two daughters. Mr. Loftus Bland took a leading part in the agricultural affairs of Ireland, and was a very successful exhibitor at cattle shows.

MR. LENDRICK, Q.C.

James William John Lendrick, Esq., Q.C., for nearly thirty-four years successively chairman of quarter sessions of the counties of Londonderry and Wicklow, died in Dublin on the 19th inst., aged eighty-two. Possessed of no ordinary abilities, this lamented and excellent gentleman early distinguished himself by a brilliant University career in Trinity College, Dublin, which he closed, in 1810, by gaining the gold medal and Law's first mathematical prize. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1817, and was a not less able advocate than he afterwards proved himself to be an accomplished Judge when presiding over the county sessions. Mr. Lendrick's son, William Edmondstone Lendrick, Esq., was one of the private secretaries to the Earl of Mayo during his Lordship's tenure of office as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

MR. MACDONNELL, OF DOO CASTLE.

Joseph Miles Macdonnell, Esq., of Doo Castle, in the county of Mayo, whose death is announced, was born in 1796, the eldest son of Myles Macdonnell, Esq., of Doo Castle, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of James Hughes, Esq., J.P. He was a magistrate for the counties of Sligo, Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo, for which last-mentioned county he sat in Parliament from 1846 to 1847. Mr. Macdonnell married, in 1828, Eleanor, daughter of Mark Lynch, Esq., of Ballinasloe, and leaves three daughters.

MR. DOXAT.

Lewis Doxat, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of London journalists, died on the 17th inst., at 89, Harley-street, aged eighty-four. Seventy years ago he became connected with the printing department of the London press, and subsequently was employed in an editorial capacity on the *Morning Chronicle*, then in the zenith of its popularity, under Mr. Perry. Eventually Mr. Doxat undertook the editorship of the *Observer*, and conducted that journal most successfully during the long period of fifty years.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

THE MOON will precede the star β^1 Scorpii during the afternoon of the 3rd, and will be near the planet Venus on the morning of the 6th. The Moon and Saturn will be in close proximity on the evening of the 6th, and Mercury and the Moon on the following day. Mars will be to the right of the Moon on the evening of the 10th, and the Moon will precede Jupiter on the afternoon of the 20th till 6h. 41 p.m., when the planet will afterwards pass to the west of the Moon and will precede. The Moon and Uranus will be near together on the 21st. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 2nd	at 10 min.	after 10h.	in the morning.
New Moon	" 9th	" 52	" 1h.	" morning.
First Quarter	" 16th	" 24	" 6h.	" morning.
Full Moon	" 24th	" 56	" 10h.	" morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 7th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 19th.

The interval between the rising of MERCURY and sunrise decreases from about 1h. 5m. on the 1st to 30m. by the 15th, and to 5m. by the end of the month; he is therefore favourably situated for observation at the beginning of the month. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the afternoon of the 7th, and in aphelion on the early morning of the 11th.

VENUS is a morning star throughout the month, but rises later each successive morning, thus causing the interval preceding the rising of the Sun to become less, so that from 2h. 20m. at the beginning of the month, it decreases to 1h. 45m. by the 15th, and to rather more than 1h. 15m. by the last day, when she rises at 5h. 34m. a.m. She is near to the Moon on the morning of the 6th, and to Saturn on the morning of the 14th. She is in her descending node on the 30th.

MARS is an evening star, and sets later and later each successive evening. On the 1st he sets at 7h. 5m. p.m.; on the 15th at 7h. 13m.; and on the last day at 7h. 21m. p.m., being respectively 2h. 19m., 2h. 2m., and 1h. 43m. after sunset on those days. He is near the Moon on the afternoon of the 10th.

JUPITER rises in the afternoon, and sets shortly before sunrise. On the 5th he sets at 6h. 46m. a.m., on the 17th at 5h. 55m., and on the 25th at 5h. 21m., or 1h. 36m. before sunrise. He will be situated to the right of the Moon on the evening of the 20th after the time of the nearest approach, which is at 6h. 41m.

SATURN is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at about 6h. 23m. a.m., or 1h. 20m. before sunrise; on the 15th at 5h. 33m. a.m., or 1h. 45m. before sunrise; and on the 25th at 4h. 57m. a.m., preceding sunrise by 2h. He will be in the neighbourhood of the Moon on the evening of the 6th.

It has been resolved, at a meeting at Newbury (Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, M.P., in the chair), to support a scheme for a railway from Didcot to Andover by way of Newbury, with the object of bringing Southampton into direct communication with the northern railways at Didcot junction. Mr. Ward, C.E., said the cost of the undertaking would probably amount to £500,000, or about £31,000 a mile.

Sir David Baxter, of Kilmarnock, offered to the directors of the Dundee Infirmary a few weeks ago to build a convalescent hospital for from fifty to sixty inmates, at a cost of from £6000 to £8000. He also promised to give the sum of £10,000, provided an equal amount were given by others, for its endowment. The *Scotsman* states that Sir David has now written to the chairman of the infirmary, intimating that the other £10,000 has been subscribed by his private friends.

A conference on the subject of International Arbitration was held, at the Manchester Townhall, on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the Mayor. Resolutions were passed expressing regret that no attempts had yet been made by the Governments of the civilised world to resort to arbitration, urging the importance of the arbitration principle as a means of settling international disputes, calling upon the Government of this country to invite other Governments to join in the establishment of a permanent system of arbitration, and recommending the establishment of an International Arbitration Association for Lancashire and Cheshire. It was further determined to raise a fund of £10,000 for the purpose of promoting the object in view, and at the close of the meeting subscriptions to the amount of over £4000 were announced. Amongst those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P.; Mr. P. Rylands, M.P.; and Mr. H. Richard, M.P. At a public meeting held in the evening, under the presidency of Mr. Hugh Mason, resolutions were passed in favour of the motion of which Mr. Richard had given notice for next Session of Parliament.

CHESS.

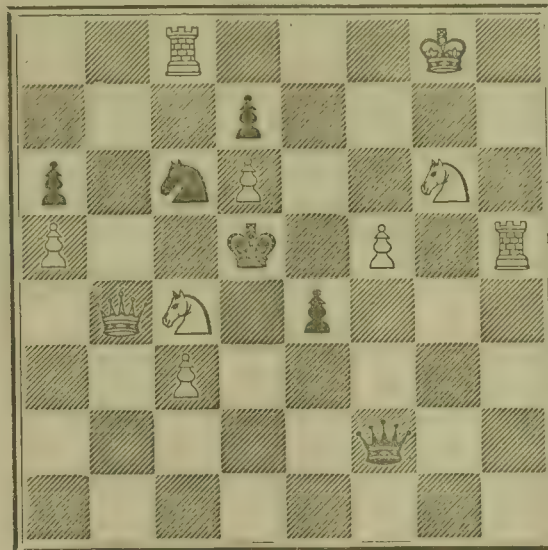
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. B. of Clifton, in asking for information, should be good enough to give his name and address.
K. is thanked for the games played blindfold by Mr. Blackburne, lately, at the Railway Clearing House.
DR. PHILIPUS.—The mate is rendered too obvious by the succession of checks.
W. S. D. (7), Inns of Court Hotel.—This correspondent's signature is illegible. In asking us to give him information, which will require some trouble to obtain, he should have the courtesy to send his name. See notice above to "G. B. of Clifton."
C. W. of Sunbury.—They shall be reported on in our next.
A. LUTMAN, Melbourne.—We have received no problems of yours through Mr. Burns; those on hand, too, are, unfortunately, without numbers; so we have no way of indicating them particularly.
ST. JUST.—A player receiving the odds of a Pawn and several moves, or several moves only, is not allowed to advance his men beyond his own territory, or half of the board, before his opponent has made a move. 2. Ercole del Bio. 3. In future be so good as always to send solutions with your problems. 4. The signature is quite undecipherable.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1435 has been received from The Great Morai—M. P.—H. Scarpill—D. G. L.—Magnus—J. Sowden—R. B. Searle—Derwent—J. M. B.—A. P. C. Kup—G. D.—M. Adcock—Sandgate—Rex—F. F. M.—Nantius—H. D. Wellington—Lopus—R. Britum—E. G. Bedford—F. T. M.—Woolwich—C. R. Baxter, Dundee—G. S. Thornbury—W. G. Harris—Willie Melwood—Felix—Alpha and Omega—W. P. W.—Vikram—M. D.—Hermes—H. G. W.—Percy—A. B. W.—W. Feltrup—John Jay—Dow—Ch. D'Osborne—R. D. T.—J. Sargent—D. D.—Omega—B. E.—H. V.—Capt. M., Dublin—Arthur Barridge—Francis Ward—G. C. Heywood—H. S.—T. W. Canterbury—W. B.—T. A. Hind—Thornhill—Keith and Kate—A. Wood—Owllet—Emile Frau of Lyons—M. M.—Eidolon—J. Garth.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS TO THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. VII. have been received, since the publication of previous lists, from Ladybird—D. R.—R. P. B.—Tournemout—Treath—A. C. H.—of Swansea—Jerry—P. R. E.—Oberon and Titania—Q. E. D.—G.—of Harrow—Albert and Charles—E. of Eastbourne—T. F. B.—Batterfly—Ericson—Violet and Daisy—Lady B. E.—Bronte.

PROBLEM No. 1457.

By Mr. F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

A smart Game between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and STEINKUHLER.
(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to Q B 2nd	Castles
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. K R to Q sq	Q to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. B to Q Kt 5th	B to K B 4th
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. Q to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q 5th
5. Castles	P takes Kt	18. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
6. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	19. Q takes Q B P	Q to K 5th
7. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q R to Q B sq
8. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	21. R takes R	R takes R
9. B takes Kt	Q takes B	22. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K B 4th
10. P to K 5th	P takes P	23. Q takes P	B takes Q
White obtains some attack by this move, but he appears to us to pay heavily for it.		24. R takes P	R to B 8th (ch)
11. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd	25. B to K B sq	B to Q Kt 8th
12. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt	26. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 7th
13. R to Q B sq	Q to Q 3rd	27. P to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th

The battle was fought on for above twenty more moves, and was then abandoned as drawn.

Game between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and STEINKUHLER.—(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. B takes P	B to K B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. K R to K sq	B takes B
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. R takes B	Q to Q 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	16. B to Q 2nd	P to Q 6th (dis. ch)
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 3rd	17. K to R 2nd	P takes P
6. Q to K R 5th	Castles	18. Q R to K sq	
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	19. B to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 4th
8. P to K R 3rd	Q to K 2nd	20. Kt takes R P	K to Kt sq
9. P to K B 4th	B to K 3rd	21. Q to K Kt 6th	B to K B 7th
This is not a good move, but the attack was becoming so fierce that Mr. Steinkuhler could not help sacrificing something to repel it.		22. K Kt to Kt 5th	B takes R
10. B to Q 3rd		The terminating moves on Mr. Blackburne's side are very near.	
By taking the Bishop with his Kt and then advancing the K B's Pawn Mr. Blackburne would have gained a Pawn and a good position. Some may think, however, that the move in the text was a preferable line of action.		22. R to K B 3rd	R to K B 3rd
11. P to K B 4th		23. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
Kt to Q Kt 5th looks better.		24. Q to R 8th (ch)	Kt to Kt sq
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq	25. Kt to R 7th (ch)	K to B 2nd
12. Q Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P	26. Q Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
		27. Kt to K B 8th (ch)	Q R takes Kt
		28. Q to R 7th.	Mate.

DUMMY PAWNS.

Jan. 8, 1872.

I observe in the pages of a contemporary periodical that the introduction of the "dummy pawn" is once more advocated. The object is to facilitate the labours of those problem-makers who argue that a problem is not an end-game, but a composition in which an abnormal position of the pieces may be allowed. Why will you not allow this principle? It would admit not only of any quantity of dummy pawns, but also all sorts of curious positions. The powers of pawns might be enlarged so as to enable them to move backwards or sideways; there would be no absurd limit as to two or more Bishops of one colour; and three or four knights might add difficulty to a problem deficient in any other quality. Why not four rooks, five queens, or even half a dozen kings, all to be checkmated at one stroke? This age, Sir, will not bear restrictions to genius. As Walt Whitman might say

"One man is as good as another man;
An inelegant problem is as good as an elegant problem;
A pawn is as good as a queen—sometimes better;
If not, what does it matter?"

I notice in the same periodical a remarkable decision given in a problem tourney just completed, which was commenced with the avowed object of stimulating the inventive powers of English composers. It will, perhaps, give your contributors some idea as to what are the approved points of a chess problem. The set which secured the first prize has been deemed "unsound," by reason of a variation discovered in White's play. This variation commences at the second move, and is confined to one of four lines of defence. Our judges are, however, very strict in their ideas, and could not permit such a weakness in a prize problem. The second prize-winner becomes, therefore, the first, and a third composer gets the second prize. Referring to his problems, I find that one of these "original" productions had been published twice before in a slightly modified form, and that the judges' attention had been drawn to this fact before the award. This decision must have given a shock to the provincial competitors not well up in the latest metropolitan ideas. It is certainly bewildering. Is it possible for a problem to be "unsound" that fulfils its conditions? Our judges say "Yes." Is it possible for a problem to be "original" (in the sense of never having been published before) that has appeared previously in two journals? Our judges say "Yes." Is then a double line of play in one variation, and greater fault than a lack of originality as above understood? Our judges again say "Yes!" It is clearly time we old boys revised our ideas on these points.

* Knowing nothing of the tourney in question, we are at a loss to make out whether by "his problems" our correspondent means those of the first or second prize-winner.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In the present dearth of sporting events of all kinds the Altcar Club meeting secured a large entry for its several stakes, and was attended by coursing men from all parts of the kingdom. The near approach of the great Waterloo meeting gave additional importance to the running, especially as several probable competitors for the "blue ribbon" appeared in the slips. The first round of the Members' Cup was singularly disastrous to the backers of the favourites. Their misfortunes began when Deodora's Daughter (who, it will be remembered, was one of the last four left in the Waterloo Cup of 1871) lamed herself in her course with Master McLean. The injury, however, is not serious, and she will probably appear at Altcar in the great event. The Cashier—Bab-at-the-Bowster litter was in fine form, as Contango upset the odds laid on Chameleon (a result mainly due to the very heavy state of the ground), Bab Mallory beat Latest News, and Balchristie put out Crosspatch after an undecided. Master Nat showed all his Newmarket speed in the early part of his course with Talavera; but he tired to nothing towards the finish, and, working very indifferently, was well defeated. As usual, Bed of Stone's marvellous cleverness made up for her lack of pace; but though Sea Cove looked wonderfully well, and was reported to be in her 1870 form, she could do nothing with Marathon. The favourites ran a little better in the first ties, in which Bab Mallory was too much for her brother, Contango; and at the second attempt Balchristie defeated Blarney, on whom long odds were freely laid. In the second and third ties respectively Lady Grafton put out Balchristie and Bed of Stone, the latter of whom had somewhat bad luck; and her ladyship, having run a bye in the fourth ties, cleverly beat Marathon in the deciding course, thus crediting Lord Lurgan with the stake. Her running did not much improve the position of Lord Lurgan's nomination in the Waterloo quotations, as she was considered to have been lucky in several of her courses; but if Lady Lonsdale is much superior to her, the great Irish kennel will be very dangerous once more. Babely, another of the Bab-at-the-Bowster puppies, ran very well in the Croxteth Stakes for maidens; and two smaller stakes were completely monopolised by the Messrs. Lister, Chameleon running quite in her usual style in one of them.

The continued prohibition of coursing in the Home Park at Hampton Court continues to excite much dissatisfaction and angry feeling, and forms a theme for interminable correspondence in some of the sporting papers. We have neither space nor inclination to go into the merits of the affair; but it seems a pity that the valued privilege cannot again be accorded to certain clubs. Every possible precaution might be taken, by the issue of tickets and other means, to preserve order and exclude improper persons. As matters stand at present, there appears to be a very general feeling abroad that the public are supporting a Royal park for the use and enjoyment of Colonel Maude.

An amateur race of 100 yards, which excited great interest, took place, at Lillie Bridge, on Tuesday last. The competitors were Captain W. N. Sadler and Mr. Hector Tennent. The former proved successful in a couple of matches last year, defeating Sir Charles Legard and Sir Charles Nugent (from whom he received two yards start) very easily; he also performed in a handicap at Richmond, but was beaten in his heat. Mr. Tennent had never previously appeared in public, but his two brothers were very noted sprint runners some four years ago. The match was for £500, and we believe that some thousands changed hands on the result. Mr. Tennent's style, though by no means pretty, is far the better of the two; and, though he got off badly and was behind for quite half the distance, he won easily by nearly three yards in 10.25ths sec. A strong wind at their backs materially assisted the men to make good time, and there are probably one or two men who will beat the winner should he run at the champion meeting in March.

There has been very little lately to chronicle in the way of billiards; and, in the dearth of great matches, John Bennett's handicap, for which sixteen well-known players entered, was well patronised. The heats were 500 up, with the exception of the final, which was 1000. The feature of the first round was the defeat of John Roberts, jun. (owe 100), by T. Morris (75), after a slow and uninteresting game. In the first ties Joseph Bennett (owe 100) met W. Cook (owe 100), and, after an exciting struggle, in which as much as 4 to 1 was laid on the champion, the former pulled through by 11 points; then he just beat Harry Evans (75); and in the final had no difficulty in disposing of T. Morris (75), thus winning a handsome diamond ring and his first handicap. The next match for the championship, between Cook and Roberts, jun., takes place at St. James's Hall on March 4.

NYDIA'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

LAST SCENE OF "THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII."

We present our readers with an illustration from the drama adapted from Lord Lytton's novel at the Queen's—a scene certainly of a picturesque character, which brings the play to a pathetic conclusion. The entire exhibition is grandly spectacular, and since the first night, which was one of accidents, has prospered with the audience, which is composed of fashionable and intelligent people, who are familiar with classical subjects. The characters are for the most part well supported. Miss Hodson's Nydia is thoroughly artistic, graceful, and pathetic; and Mr. Rignold's Glaucus, though somewhat too vehement on the first night, is now so toned down that it displays many of the good points of this excellent actor's forcible style, without the extravagance to which it has a tendency to fall when his imagination is over-excited by the situation. Miss M. Reinhardt, as Ione, might have shown more sensibility; but she looked handsome and preserved her dignity. We rejoice that so truly ambitious an effort has been ultimately successful, whatever were the difficulties that had to be surmounted. There were, after all, little more than the natural results of insufficient rehearsal.

Sir Richard Airey has issued an order directing that in future there shall be two courses of garrison instruction annually at each station where there is a garrison instructor.

The executive committee of the National Education League at Birmingham have held a meeting, at which a resolution was passed urging the branches to petition in favour of Mr. Dixon's motion, to be brought forward early in the Session. The league have also adopted a series of recommendations tersely setting forth their policy as applicable to the circumstances of the present time.

Some experiments were made at Woolwich, on Thursday week, with the Gatling gun, the first multiple gun which has been proved there. It consists of ten barrels hooped together and revolving in the centre, fitted into a carriage. Three hundred and fifty-two cartridges are packed into sixteen compartments of a drum, twenty-two in each. The discharge is regulated by a handle like that of a barrel organ, and occupies about five minutes.



SCENE FROM "THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.



THE POOR IRISH SCHOLAR.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There was once, according to Hartley Coleridge, a Dean of Durham, who used to ride in long robes on a donkey, so that it was not easy to say where the Dean ended and the donkey began. Something like this may be said of the extra-Parliamentary utterances, which, it seems, are likely to go on to such a point that you will hardly know when they end and when the in-Parliamentary speeches begin. Selecting, as best may be, from the mass, note may be taken of Mr. Horsman, who has been addressing that constituency at Liskeard which has been cynically, not to say profanely, called the refuge for the destitute—the haven of the rejected of all other electorates. Here, as ever, he developed his special qualities, which make his speeches appear to be something akin to a compound of brimstone and treacle, the former very powerful in flavour and the latter not an agreeable sweet. He has been playing his favourite (to himself) part of the candid friend of the Government, and of course, and by consequence, being intensely disagreeable in his criticisms of them. He gives them credit for good intentions, but insinuates that their good intentions are only additions to the pavement which is formed of that material in a place which it is conventionally polite not to name. They are well-meaning (conceive the intense horror of Mr. Gladstone or Lord Hartington at being called well-meaning!) but elaborate blunderers. They had made fiascos as to Licensing, Rating, the Army, the Ballot, Education, and everything else; nevertheless, they are the best men to govern the country, and Mr. Horsman means, as ever, to vote with them; and thus presents as curious a piece of inconsequence and illogicality as, say, Mrs. Nickleby could have produced. Then we should take shame to ourselves if we did not pay our homage to Mr. James White, who, fresh from the renovating effects of a journey to Italy, has just been taking his annual "bath of liberty" at Brighton, and, in doing so, exhibiting that "superior agility" for which Mr. Gladstone has given him credit. As ever, he appeared as the "robustious" Radical, with a vein of common-sense running through his political ideas which is not common to mere Radicals; and, whether intentionally or not, he gave a side-slap at his colleague, Mr. Fawcett, who was close beside him, when he said that the Government had been unduly disparaged by some Liberals. As to that mighty personage himself, who sometimes soars so high and sometimes stoops so low, all that will be said of him here is, that, to our thinking, he sinned as a public speaker and public man in the worst sense, for he was, though evidently seeking to be new and original, tediously monotonous; and, as ever, he seemed determined to differ as much as possible from every opinion which is current among those with whom he professes to act, to push with a sort of bull-rushing whatever differences he may have with people pursuing similar objects with himself, and to decline to admit for a moment the idea of its being possible that on any matter, small or great, he may be wrong and people in general right; to say nothing of a supreme contempt for the judgment and the honesty of anyone who differs from him. Having been rudely refused a hearing at a meeting of his constituents at Northampton a short while ago, Lord Henley has availed himself of the opportunity afforded by quarter sessions to relieve himself of his opinions on the Licensing question. What one wants to know is, why he should have been stifled by his electorate; for he is a very steady Liberal, votes as straight as he rides across country, and speaks without mincing—which style, indeed, would be out of keeping with his splendid bass voice. What has he done? That is the question.

Having thus hastily disposed of some of the Parliamentary seniors, we return to the consideration of some of the exemplars of our representative "youth" in the House, using the word more in its election than its physical sense. And, first, we alight on Mr. C. Beckett Denison, who has brought with him into the House something of the dictatorial manner which may be supposed to characterise an Indian official, who has been accustomed to rule men of Eastern race with a certain despotism. He is toning down, though, and will subside, doubtless, into a sturdy, opinionative, though not overbearing, member, which he has a right to be whenever he speaks on Indian questions. He has been appearing in company with his colleague of the eastern division of the West Riding, Mr. Joshua Feilden, at a dinner at Leeds. The latter gentleman is a singular specimen of obstinacy and pertinacity in a man of mild manner, and of a mental calibre which, by a little forcing of the word, may be called meek; and he evinced the quality of stubbornness on one or two occasions last Session, as well as of a certain obliquity of social and political vision which is remarkable in the son of his father, who was as straight-looking and straight-going a socio-philanthropist as could well be. The mention of Leeds naturally reminds one of Mr. Wheelhouse, the minority member for that city, who was also at the feast in question, and who is, for various reasons, one of the best-known men in the House. One of his distinctions is that he has a benevolent crochete, if it be not shameful to call it so, in regard to the education of the blind, which he has advocated, practically in vain, though with great earnestness and zeal; and, besides, he has a knack of intervening a short speech on most questions of importance; and he can deal with the technicalities of legislation with the efficiency of a lawyer who has had to study and to construe, as best he could, Acts of Parliament in all their intricacies.

Lately, at Christchurch, Lord Henry Scott, in his capacity of member for South Hants, has been haranguing his constituents. Not that he is strictly one of our Parliamentary youth, for he represented Selkirkshire for some time, and until that county was fused into Peeblesshire by the Tory Reform Bill of 1867; but we notice him here because he is an exception in many respects to another class of special representatives, of whom we have often spoken in these our chronicles—namely, the representatives of the younger sons of the aristocracy. This class is still as well represented as ever, and, according to status, Lord Henry Scott ought to be included in their category—that is, he ought to be perky, self-reliant, blessed with a certain amount of assurance, a dash of what may be called semi-impudence, and a sort of nothing-to-lose temperament altogether. Now, Lord Henry has none of these—which, for want of a more appropriate word, may be called—qualities; for he is staid and precise—nay, he may be really said to be modest; while in other respects, which need not be particularised, he really might be, for all physical appearance and demeanour, an actual eldest son of a great peer. However, it is simply just to him to say that he seems to be thoughtful, and by no means narrow in his views, either social or political, and is very gentle and unassuming in his manner of delivering them. In some sort, Colonel Hogg may be included in the category of our legislative youth, for he has only just been returned, though he sat in at least one Parliament for Bath. He will come back to the House with a special position assigned to him, inasmuch as he will of right represent the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in everything that concerns that body speak with the authority of its chairmanship, as well as knowledge.

THE IRISH POOR SCHOLAR.

The love of education, inherent in the Irish character, often caused young lads to travel to distant counties in search of it before the establishment of the National Education system. The counties most sought by these youths, called "poor scholars," were those of Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry, and Kilkenny, as it was there that the best teachers, as well as the most hospitable people, were to be found. So, when a young lad had made up his mind to leave his home in search of education, he generally provided for himself a decent suit of plain clothes, a change of shirts and socks, and whatever books he might think necessary for immediate use. These he placed in a wallet. He then went to his priest, to whom he made known his intention, and from whom he obtained a certificate in testimony of his religious and moral character. This certificate was his only passport in his travels. It not only gained for him admission to some good school, in which he was taught gratis, but also enabled him to become an inmate of some respectable farmer's house, where was boarded and lodged, free of expense, and was treated in many respects as a member of the family, so long as he chose to remain there. When any of these young lads were found willing to assist the other boys of the school in their lessons, they soon became the idols of their schoolfellows, and were sure to have invitations almost every day to share the comforts of some hospitable family, during their sojourn in the district. But any sign of the poor scholar's going to new lodgings would be apt to create jealousies among the boys of the school, and often caused them to take sides against each other, preparatory to a general fight, after which the victors generally bore off the poor scholar in triumph to his former lodging or to a new one, according to the result of the conflict. Having received, at length, an education far superior to that he could have got in his own district, the poor scholar generally returned home, and often became the teacher in his own parish. Soon after the institution of the national schools in Ireland the number of poor scholars became sensibly less. Now, in almost every parish there may be found at least one good teacher, under the National Board, who can impart far more varied and useful education than was formerly to be had in the Common School of Munster. Our Artist has sketched a scene belonging rather to the social life of the last generation. It is the welcome given to a poor scholar by the kindly household of an Irish farmer.

THE FARM.

"The rain, it raineth every day," is perfectly true of the present month, and the heavy storms of Tuesday have filled the rivers to overflowing—so much so that a large area of low-lying land is under water. All field-work is at a standstill, and the short supplies of corn are brought to market in a damp state. Prices, however, keep unchanged. The lateness of the harvest and the early frosts threw back wheat-sowing, and the germination of the seed even when planted. Much land, consequently, is unsown, and likely to remain so for some time. The mild season has been favourable for the later-sown wheat, but there is now a tendency for the plant to become too proud on the richer and more forward soils. Early spring flowers are in blossom, and the thrush has already begun his morning carol. Swarms of wood-pigeons are doing mischief among the young clovers in many parts of the country. Owing to the quantity of wet, the land is much poached, and sheep have had to be driven off the swedes. From some of the southern counties a few lambs are already reported. The wet season seems to prevail not only on the Continent, but in America, where the cold spell in December has been followed by wet and variable weather, so that the soil is saturated, and in the lower districts floods abound.

The half-yearly reports of the Royal Agricultural Societies of England, Ireland, and Scotland are not comparable, inasmuch as the Irish funds are very limited, there being no accession of members, and the Highland Society of Scotland is very wealthy, its funds amounting to £60,000. The interest from the funded property alone is about equal to the annual expenditure, exclusive of the show, which pays itself, so that the subscriptions can almost be funded every year. The Perth show left a profit of £99; and Stirling welcomes the society in 1873. The show this year will be held at Kelso, July 31; and her Majesty has been elected a member. The society proposes to devise a scheme for conducting field experiments on a better system, and in accordance with the present state of scientific agriculture. By the aid of its chemical department it is, like the English society, doing much to protect farmers from the adulterations of feeding stuffs and manures. The Royal Society of England numbers 5807 members, an increase of nearly 200 on last year. The funds amount to about £24,000, and the loss to the society on the last two country meetings, at Oxford and Wolverhampton, amounted to £4000, chiefly in consequence of the expensive but valuable trials of steam-cultivators and traction-engines. The show is held next July at Cardiff, and for 1873 the district is Durham, Northumberland, and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. The five towns selected are York, Durham, Newcastle, Darlington, and Hull; but the two first decline, and the others come into competition. Newcastle has twice entertained the society, and Darlington seems hardly to be fitted for so large a show. Hull, therefore, appears by far the best place. It has never yet had the show; its population is about 150,000, and there is good accommodation. The railways are numerous, and it is also the third port in the kingdom, its steam navigation affording great facilities to Continental agriculturists. Moreover, it is contiguous to the best-farmed districts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, and perhaps of England, so that the society might anticipate a successful result from their visit to the capital of the Yorkshire Wolds.

In this dull season discussions on tenant right and farm leases again prevail. "Breeding, facts and principles," having gone pretty well through the country, has elicited evidently sounder, if not more novel, opinions in the north than in the south. Professor Wrightson discoursed at the Hexham Farmers' Club on tenant right, upon which Mr. Grey ably replied. The publication of the Holkham lease has caused a little talk and much controversy. Twenty years is, to many people, too long a period, and compensation for unexhausted improvements is somewhat overlooked, though one of the most difficult and unsettled subjects of the day. It might be well to inquire into the system whereby farms in the best districts, Lincolnshire especially, have been held for years on a tenant-right principle satisfactory to all parties.

Although there is little importation of stock at this season, yet the exportation of pure-bred animals continues. Five shorthorn heifers of Bates, Knightley, and Seraphina blood, from Lord Southampton's, Colonel Kingscote's, and Mr. Sartoris's herds, were sent last week from Liverpool to Mr. Aug. Whitman, Boston, U.S.A., the order restricting exportation of live stock from Liverpool to the States having been at last rescinded. Six fine young bulls and two heifers, of Booth and Bates blood, the latter from Mr. Aylmer's and Mr.

Savile's herds, have just been sent to Mr. McCulloch, of Melbourne, as the foundation of another colonial herd.

The Worcestershire Chamber of Agriculture have passed a resolution expressing their opinion that a moderate and equitable system of tenant right should be established in this country.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham-Quin, Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl, Knight of St. Patrick, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Limerick, Deputy Lieutenant for Glamorganshire, and a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, late of Adare Manor and Abbey, near Limerick, and Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire, was proved, in her Majesty's London Court of Probate, on the 11th inst., under £100,000 personalty in England. His Lordship became possessed of extensive property in Wales from his mother, the daughter of Thomas Gould, Esq., Master in Chancery, and the heiress of the Wyndhams, of Dunraven; the executors appointed being his son, the Right Hon. Windham Thomas, now fourth Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl, who alone is acting, power being reserved to William Johnson Monsell, Esq., M.P.; Stephen Edward De Vere, Esq., and George Thomas Lambert, Esq., of Charles-street, Berkeley-square. The will is dated Feb. 1, 1871, and a codicil Oct. 6 following; and his Lordship died on the same day, at the Imperial Hotel, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, in his sixtieth year, having by the codicil bequeathed £6000 towards the enlargement or improvement of the Roman Catholic church at Adare, and from the residue thereof to appropriate the same in the services of the church, laying out £500 in the purchase of an organ. By the will he bequeaths to the Bishop of Kerry £600 for the advancement of religion in his diocese; and £3000 for the promotion of religion in the diocese of Limerick. He bequeaths £2000 to erect almshouses in or about the town of Adare, in memory of his late wife and late brother-in-law, Windham Good, with pensions for the inmates, being artisans or labourers, or their widows, who may have lived on his estate; £9000 for Church purposes, and leases, including a residence, for a parish priest at Adare; £30 a year for a Roman Catholic boys' school, £50 a year for a girls' school, and to pay a stipend of £50 a year to a priest; £2000 for a church-house and school for Catholic missions at Maestage, Glamorganshire, and an endowment of £30; also £50 a year, an endowment for Catholic missions at Bridgenead, Glamorgan. He bequeaths to Miss Margaret Stokes £500 towards the expenses of bringing out the photographs of his work upon church architecture in Ireland, and £300 to aid her in publishing her works on ancient Irish art; and leaves £100 for masses. To each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £400; to each of his daughters £500 beyond their portions; to his wife all diamonds and jewels, the furniture in her boudoir in London and in the chapel at Dunraven Castle, and at Munich, in addition to all other provision made for her. All legacies to be free of duty. The residue of his property he leaves to his son, the present Earl.

The will of the late Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart., Alderman of London, who died on Oct. 13 last, has been proved at Doctors'-commons by his two sons, the Rev. Edward Graham Moon (the present Baronet) and John Francis Moon, the surviving executors named in the will. The personalty was sworn under £160,000. The will, which is dated Aug. 12, 1867, bequeaths a pecuniary legacy to his son John of £15,000, and also small pecuniary legacies to each of his daughters; and contains large provisions for Lady Moon, which failed by her death. It also directs his plate, and various specified articles presented to him by Royal and other illustrious persons, to go as heirlooms. His freehold premises in Threadneedle-street, occupied by the City Bank, are entailed on his eldest son, Sir Edward Graham Moon. The valuable City freeholds, with the leasehold premises adjoining in Finch-lane, Royal Exchange-buildings, and Threadneedle-street are settled in trust, to pay a small annuity to the testator's niece, Miss Ann Turner, and a rent-charge of £750 a year to the person entitled for the time being to the premises occupied by the City Bank; and, subject thereto, to divide the annual income arising therefrom into six equal parts, of which, under the provisions of the will, two fall to the eldest son and one to each of the other four surviving children—viz., his son John Francis Moon, and his daughters Mrs. Langmore, Mrs. James, and Mrs. Clarke, for life, with remainder to their respective children living at the time of the testator's death for life, but without benefit of survivorship; and each fourth share, on the determination of such life interests, reverts to the eldest son, Sir E. G. Moon, and his heirs male. The residuary real and personal estate is given to the testator's children living at his death equally; but the daughters' shares are directed to be settled on themselves, their husbands, and children.

The will of William Cosens, Esq., of Langdon, Dawlish, Devon, dated April 20, 1871, was proved at Exeter on the 13th ult., and the personalty sworn under £25,000. He has left the following charitable bequests—namely, to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, the Eye Infirmary, Exeter Dispensary, Blind Institution, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Female Penitentiary, Devon and Exeter Reformatory for Females, Exeter Branch Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, each a legacy of £300; and to the Exeter Home, Bartholomew-street, £100—all the preceding being in Exeter. To the Bible Society and the Missionary Seamen Society, each £300; and to the National Life-Boat Institution, £200. All free of duty.

The will of Charlotte Lady Burgoyne, who died on the 15th ult., aged seventy-five, the relict of Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., recently deceased, was proved under £2000 personalty; and that of Henry Adolphe Robert de Madrid de Montaigne, commonly called Viscount de Madrid, under a nominal sum. Administration of the effects of the Right Hon. Viscountess Walden was sworn under £4000; also that of the Baroness A. M. Vogt von Hunoltstein has just been administered to.

The jubilee of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts was celebrated, on Thursday week, by a dinner in the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh—Mr. Thomas Ivory, advocate, in the chair; and there was a numerous attendance of members. On the same day the annual meeting and presentation of prizes at the Central School of Art, Edinburgh, was held in the Royal Academy Galleries. Mr. Campbell Swinton, of Kilmarnock, presided, and delivered an address.

The opening meeting of Nonconformists in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday night, was a great demonstration. Mr. H. Richard, M.P., presided. So vast was the attendance that it was found necessary to hold a supplementary meeting in the Friends' Meeting-house. The gist of the speeches may be given in a quotation from Mr. Chamberlain's address—"They should not rest satisfied till every vestige of ecclesiastical supremacy had been swept away, and full religious equality secured for every section of the community." The conference began on Wednesday.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

When the Attorney-General resumed his speech in this case, yesterday week, he referred at length to the history of the claimant's visit to Wapping immediately upon his arrival in this country from Australia—up to which point the claimant's career had been traced by him on Thursday, in the report of the case which we gave last week. He spoke of the disguises which the plaintiff adopted on that occasion, and asked why, if the man were Roger Tichborne, should such secrecy and deception have been practised? Again, when he assumed the name of Stevens, what made him represent a photograph of his own wife and child as those of Arthur Orton? Why did he not go at once to Lady Tichborne, or to the Seymours, or to some other near connection of the family? Once more, when he went to Alresford, under the name of Taylor, was it likely that the real Roger Tichborne would have muffled himself up and induced some one to drive round Tichborne Park in disguise? The learned gentleman read several letters of Roger to Gosford to show the difference in style between them and the correspondence of the claimant. He afterwards analysed the testimony of Mr. Baigent on several points of importance, and spoke of many of the incidents surrounding the identity of the claimant by the Dowager Lady Tichborne as being of a very unsatisfactory character.

On Monday Sir John Coleridge first spoke of the "test-letter," referred to in the evidence of Mr. Baigent as having been written by the claimant, as really nothing of the kind, but prepared, like many others, with a great deal of artifice, and under the inspiration of Rouse. He then examined in detail the incidents of the meeting between Hopkins, Baigent, and the plaintiff; remarking that probably these three persons had but little idea of the mischief that must arise from the putting forward of the present claim, but which had been irreparable. The learned counsel also went at length through the contents of the various deeds relating to the settlement of the Tichborne property, as these documents had been set forth in the legal proceedings which had succeeded the return of the claimant to this country. Several errors in the plaintiff's description of these deeds were pointed out. In analysing the evidence of Colonel Lushington, the nominal defendant, Sir John Coleridge reminded the jury that, previously to his visit to Tichborne Hall, the claimant had studied a catalogue of the pictures, and was thus enabled to recognise the portrait of the Dowager. Besides, Bogle had been in all the rooms, and had probably given the plaintiff every information. After some references to the peculiarities of the claimant's orthography, the Attorney-General passed on to notice the testimony of Carter and McCann, who had been with Roger Tichborne in the Army, stating that he would call fifteen or sixteen officers, who would give their opinion that the story was altogether trumped up, and that the claimant was nothing but an impostor.

In continuing his speech, on Tuesday, the Attorney-General examined in detail the incidents of the interviews which the claimant had with Mrs. Radcliffe and the other members of the Tichborne family some time after his arrival in this country. The learned counsel pointed out the blunders committed by the plaintiff on these occasions—such, for instance, as his mistaking Mrs. Radcliffe for her cousin, Mrs. Townley. In dissecting the evidence given by the military witnesses, Sir John Coleridge commented on the remarkable fact that the claimant had professed to recognise them all at a glance, although, when confronted with the members of the Tichborne family, with whom Roger Tichborne lived for years, he did not know them. The latter part of the Attorney-General's speech was devoted to a history and a criticism of the steps taken to procure the identity of the plaintiff by Mr. Biddulph, the only member of the family, with the exception of the deceased Dowager, who had recognised him as Roger Tichborne.

On Wednesday the Attorney-General read the claimant's examination in Chancery, in 1867. His object was to show the manner of the answers then given, and how particular bits of evidence were obtained from him. The account given by the plaintiff of his rescue from the wreck of the *Bella* was also commented upon, and its inconsistencies pointed out. One feature of the case, according to the learned counsel, was particularly striking. The life of Roger Tichborne, while he was in France, was almost altogether a sealed book to the plaintiff, except as to one or two things which he might have learnt from the Dowager. His absence of knowledge concerning his companions and course of education at Stonyhurst was likewise remarked upon. The Attorney-General asked the jury to contrast what would have been the evidence of the real Roger with the miserable scraps of testimony fished up by the claimant. Much of the knowledge which he possessed was of the kind picked up by gipsies and afterwards used for the purposes of their frauds. Sir John Coleridge traced many of the plaintiff's movements since his arrival in this country, and placed before the jury some of what he termed the weak points in the evidence of identification. Attention was again called to the fact that with the officers the claimant spoke simple English, while to the private soldiers he put on a French accent, which was an indication of fraud. The Poole witnesses were under discussion when the adjournment took place.

Taking up the Poole witnesses again on Thursday, the Attorney-General said, with respect to them, it was noticeable upon what very slender grounds people would build up opinions upon important matters. There was Mrs. Hussey, who, having once danced with Roger when she was fourteen years old, at once recognised him again. Then Mrs. Legge, the washerwoman, whom this man, who had forgotten almost everything of consequence, told her the minutest particulars in reference to the things that she had washed for him twenty years before. Which of the jurymen could tell the patterns of their shirts that were washed twenty years ago? After referring sarcastically to the evidence of Gould and others, the learned gentleman said that on Nov. 9, 1867, the plaintiff went to Brighton, and succeeded in capturing a very honourable man (Colonel Sawyer); but the evidence upon which he captured him was, to say the least of it, surprising, seeing that the claimant had been "coached" up by Carter in the matters he recalled to the Colonel's recollection. Captain and Mrs. Sherstone's recognition of the plaintiff was next alluded to. The Captain put the whole recognition upon the question of likeness, and yet he could not recognise the undoubted likenesses. This being so really, what was the evidence worth, especially as the Captain's impression was that the plaintiff was taller and his hair lighter than that of Roger's? Mr. Baigent, indeed, said that the hair of fat men got lighter as age advanced; but nobody seemed to have found that out but him. Further, the plaintiff's hair had some curl in it, and was thick, while Roger's was perfectly straight and very thin. Nobody had said that as people got older their hair took to curling. In answer to the Sherstones' evidence he should call fifteen or sixteen officers in the regiment, among them the best friends of Roger, and they would all state their opinions that the plaintiff was a rank impostor. The plaintiff also had been irritated to the mess of the Carabiniers; but no power on earth could get him to face the

officers in a body, though he was willing to make detached attempts upon some particular officers by means of prepared interviews. As to Miss Brain's recognition of the claimant, the Attorney-General was particularly bitter. She recognised the plaintiff by the falling lock and the dimpled knuckles and the general resemblance of Roger floating about over this large man. The only two definite things were the lock of hair and the knuckles. The short answer as to the dimples on the knuckles was that it was not true, for there would be overwhelming evidence that Roger had ordinary bony knuckles, like anybody else. The only other person who had spoken of dimpled knuckles in this case was the "male" Miss Brain (Mr. Baigent), and his suggestion was worth but very little. The learned gentleman then proceeded to comment upon the way in which the evidence of the Colchester witnesses—Carroll, Robinson, Marks, and Moody—had been obtained. It was remarkable, he said, to see how the same circumstances were used over and over again, and witness after witness was converted with the same bits of information. The plaintiff visited Mr. Nangle, who was clearly of opinion that he was no more his cousin than he was his grandfather. On March 12 the Dowager died in her chair, and the plaintiff lost her pecuniary and her moral support. It was but justice to her to say that she was carefully kept ignorant of the whole Orton affair and of the Stephen's affair. She knew nothing of the unfavourable Chilian correspondence or of the plaintiff's declining to appear before the Chilian and Australian commissions. She was a Frenchwoman, and only knew English as a foreigner knew it; but if she had been an English lady she would at once have seen that the author of the plaintiff's miserably-constructed and ill-spelt letters could not be her son Roger. There was no pretence whatever for the statement of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine that the Dowager was persecuted or tormented in any way.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Beal, Samuel, to be Incumbent of St. George's, Portsea.
 Faura, William Henry Atkinson; Rector of Great Blakenham, Ipswich.
 Floyd, James; Rector of Monasteren, Kildare.
 Greene, Edward; Curate of All Saints' with St. John's, Huntingdon.
 Lang, James Thomason; Vicar of St. Benedict's, Cambridge.
 Large, William John Agge; Chaplain of St. Thomas's Hospital.
 Merriman, Dr.; Commissary to the Bishop of Grahamstown.
 Muller, John Simonds; Vicar of Hopton-by-Lowestoft.
 Nicholson, Horatio L.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Southsea.
 Norgate, L. A.; Honorary Canon, Norwich.
 Patch, Terry; Perpetual Curate of St. Stephen's, Selly Hill, Birmingham.
 Reddsdale, G. J.; Vicar of Helbroughton with South Raynham.
 Tacon, R. J.; Rector of Rollesley, Norfolk.
 Wardell, William; Rector of St. Giles's, Colchester.

On Sunday last the chapel of St. George's Hospital was reopened for Divine service after the recent alterations, designed by Mr. Street.

The old church of Croft, near Darlington, is closed for restoration, towards which the Rev. F. H. Law, Rector, has given £1000, and Lady Adelaide Law, his wife, £500.

The beautiful church at Mark, in Somersetshire, which has been undergoing restoration during seven years, has just received its last stained-glass window.

The chancel of Shroton church, Dorset, was reopened on the 14th inst., after a restoration at the cost of the Rev. E. R. Prother, Rector of Chettle, in memory of his wife, who is interred in Shroton churchyard.

On Monday a large iron church, the property of Mr. Charles Jacob and Mr. Richard Foster, of Upper Clapton, and erected at the cost of the latter gentleman, was opened close by the site for the permanent Church of St. Faith.

The Rev. W. C. Daniel, Vicar of St. John's Church, Boothroyd, has been presented with a New-Year's gift, as an expression of good-will and esteem. It consists of a handsome silver salver, the gift of the Sunday-school teachers, and £100 from the members of his congregation.

The new chapel at the College of St. Paul, Stony Stratford, was opened on Thursday week. The Bishop of Oxford, Archdeacon Bickersteth, the Rev. W. M. Hatch, Warden of the College, and a numerous body of clergy, took part in the opening ceremony, and a choir came from Oxford to assist.

The Rev. H. B. Verdon, B.A., Curate of St. James's, Clapham Park, has been presented with one hundred guineas, accompanied by a complimentary letter, "as a goodwill Christmas offering from the congregation of St. James's, in recognition of the conscientious and able manner in which for eighteen months he has performed the duties of his curacy."

The parishioners of Bramford Speke, near Exeter, have had a handsome cross of polished Devonshire granite placed over the grave of their late Vicar, the Rev. R. C. Kindersley, as a memorial of their love and respect for him; and 118 working people of Bramford Speke and Cowley have given a corresponding foot cross, with a suitable inscription.

An amateur concert, in aid of the funds for the restoration of Enville church, took place recently in the picture gallery of Enville Hall, by the permission of the Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington. The spacious gallery, the walls of which are hung with works of the oldest masters, was crowded by a fashionably-attired company.

The incomes for the year 1871 of the great religious societies are now beginning to be made known. The first of these which has reached us is that of the Additional Curates Society, which for last year amounts to £30,608. This is not so large a total as in the previous year. Subscriptions and donations show that the receipts from those regular sources of income were £1300 more in 1871 than in the previous year.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Regius Professorship of Physic, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Bond, has been accepted by Dr. Paget, brother of Sir James Paget, Bart.

Mr. George Gilbert Scott, M.A., of Jesus College, has been admitted to a foundation fellowship. Mr. Scott was first in the moral sciences tripos in 1866, and obtained the Burney prize in 1869.

At the examination for this year's mathematical tripos the candidates numbered 145, of whom 126 have obtained honours.

The Rev. W. W. Bird, B.A., has been elected to the Head Mastership of Albert College, Framlingham, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. G. S. Nichol, Curate of Knaresborough, has been appointed Head Master of King James's Grammar School, Knaresborough.

Mr. W. E. W. Collins, B.A., has been appointed an Assistant Master in Berkhamstead School, Herts.

The examination for the Foundation Scholarship at Bradfield College has resulted in the election of Cecil Sturges Hand, from the Exeter Grammar School.

The Rev. E. H. Genge, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late Second Master of Loughborough Grammar School, has been appointed Mathematical Master in the Whitgift Middle-Class School, Croydon. H. E. Brown, Esq., B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford; D. Moore, Esq., B.A., of Exeter College; and J. L. Sealey, Esq., of Culham College, have been appointed to Form Masterships in the same school.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had a Cabinet dinner, on Tuesday, at his residence on Carlton House-terrace.

Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., has been commissioned to paint a portrait of Sir James Paget, which will be placed in the great hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Sir John Pakington, M.P., on Tuesday night distributed the prizes and certificates awarded to the students of the City of London College, the Lord Mayor presiding.

A concert given by the professional students of the London Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, in St. George's Hall, exhibited very satisfactorily the results of the system.

The first of Chevalier de Konteki's six classical recitals in St. George's Hall will be given on Tuesday next, and the remaining ones on succeeding Tuesdays.

The freehold property, Nos. 27 and 28, Milk-street, Cheapside, was sold at the Mart, on Tuesday, by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, and Farmer. It consisted of two old houses, covering a site of 1780 ft., and realised £8650, more than £4 17s. per foot.

The magnificent aventurine quartz vase, with its pedestal of polished grey porphyry, which was bequeathed by the late Sir Roderick Murchison to the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, has been placed in that institution.

At a preliminary meeting held, on Tuesday evening, at the chambers of Sir Antonio Brady, it was resolved to begin a movement for establishing a university for the spread of technical education amongst the industrial classes.

Lord Granville was, on Tuesday, waited upon by a deputation of the Anti-Slave-Trade Society, whose members asked the noble Earl to use his influence with the Spanish Government to abolish slavery both at Porto Rico and Cuba.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has determined to negotiate with her Majesty's Government for the purchase of the land at Victoria Park about to be sold for building purposes for the sum of £21,500, in order that the ground in question may be added to the park.

A conversazione, the first of the season, took place, last week, at the Gallery of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, in connection with the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. The fine collection of pictures on view in the gallery proved a great attraction.

A heavy gale visited the metropolis on Wednesday morning, accompanied with torrents of rain. Many accidents are reported: amongst them is the fall of one of the large pinnacles upon the central tower of Westminster Palace. Destructive floods are reported from many parts of the provinces.

The co-operative movement has recently received further extension from the opening of the New Supply Association at Nos. 48 and 49, Long-acre, which has been formed by some of the shareholders of the Civil Service Supply Association to meet the demands of those who, by a recent regulation, are now unable to obtain tickets of the original society.

In the metropolis 2465 births and 1628 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 85 above and the latter 197 below the average. Ninety-three persons died from smallpox, 60 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 115 from whooping-cough, 48 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea.

Major-General Scott read, at the Institute of British Architects, on Monday night, an explanatory and defensive paper on the construction of the Albert Hall to an audience which included some of the most eminent architects of the day. He said that the velarium had been calendered and improved by the pores of its cloth being filled up. An important modification of the original design had been made in the arrangement of the staircases.

The *City Press* informs us that the cost of the dinner and wines on Lord Mayor's Day was £1122; the decorations, £825 4s. 11d.; the procession, £273 19s. 10d.; music in Guildhall, £83 2s.; printing and stationery, £166 16s. 6d.; general expenses (the items of which are specified), £206 12s. 3d.; total, £2627 15s. 6d. Of this the Lord Mayor paid £1213 17s. 10d.; the Sheriffs, each £66 18s. 10d.; and the City Lands Committee, £200.

The correspondence between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Marquis of Ripon, referring to the collections of art and science which the Prince has lent for exhibition to the public, is printed. The collection is on view at the South Kensington Museum, and will continue open for about two months. It includes objects of various descriptions, specimens of Oriental art, such as bronzes, porcelain, and brocades, of arms of different nations, and of natural history, and water-colour drawings by Messrs. Brierly and Chevalier.

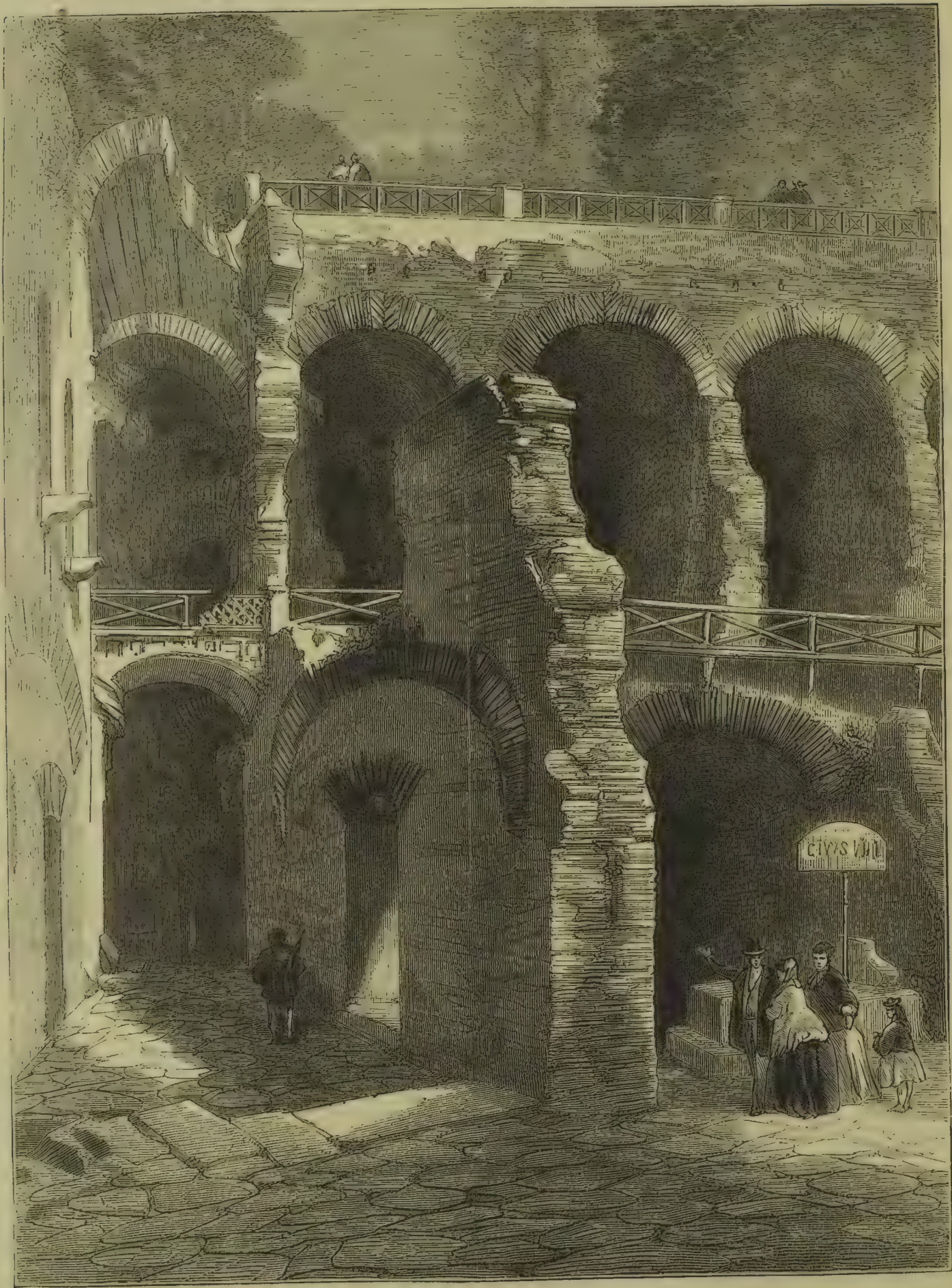
A course of six lectures on the most celebrated and influential composers of Italy, France, England, and Germany for the clavichord and the pianoforte, in connection with the general history of music of the eighteenth and nineteenth century (illustrated by performances on the pianoforte), will be delivered on Monday afternoons, Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26, and March 4 and 11, at half-past two o'clock, by Mr. Ernst Pauer, in the lecture-theatre, South Kensington Museum. These lectures have been prepared so as to be useful for educational purposes.

An influential meeting—the Lord Mayor in the chair—was held, on Monday afternoon, at the Mansion House, to consider the complaints made by tradesmen, that the Exhibition of 1872, under the proposed regulations, will be nothing but a gigantic bazaar. One of the resolutions was, "That the scheme of the Royal Commissioners is entirely subversive of the original design of international exhibitions as proposed by the lamented Prince Consort—viz., the improvement of public taste and the promotion of art in manufactures—and is inimical to the interests of, and unjust to, the community at large." This and other resolutions denouncing "the scheme" were unanimously carried; and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Queen, as well as petitions to Parliament, and to take all other available means of opposing the objectionable arrangements.

A respite has been forwarded to the Surrey County Prison for staying the execution of John Selby Watson with a view to a commutation of the capital sentence passed upon him to penal servitude for life.

Christina Edmunds has been pronounced insane, and the sentence of death will not, therefore, be carried out.

S K E T C H E S I N R O M E .

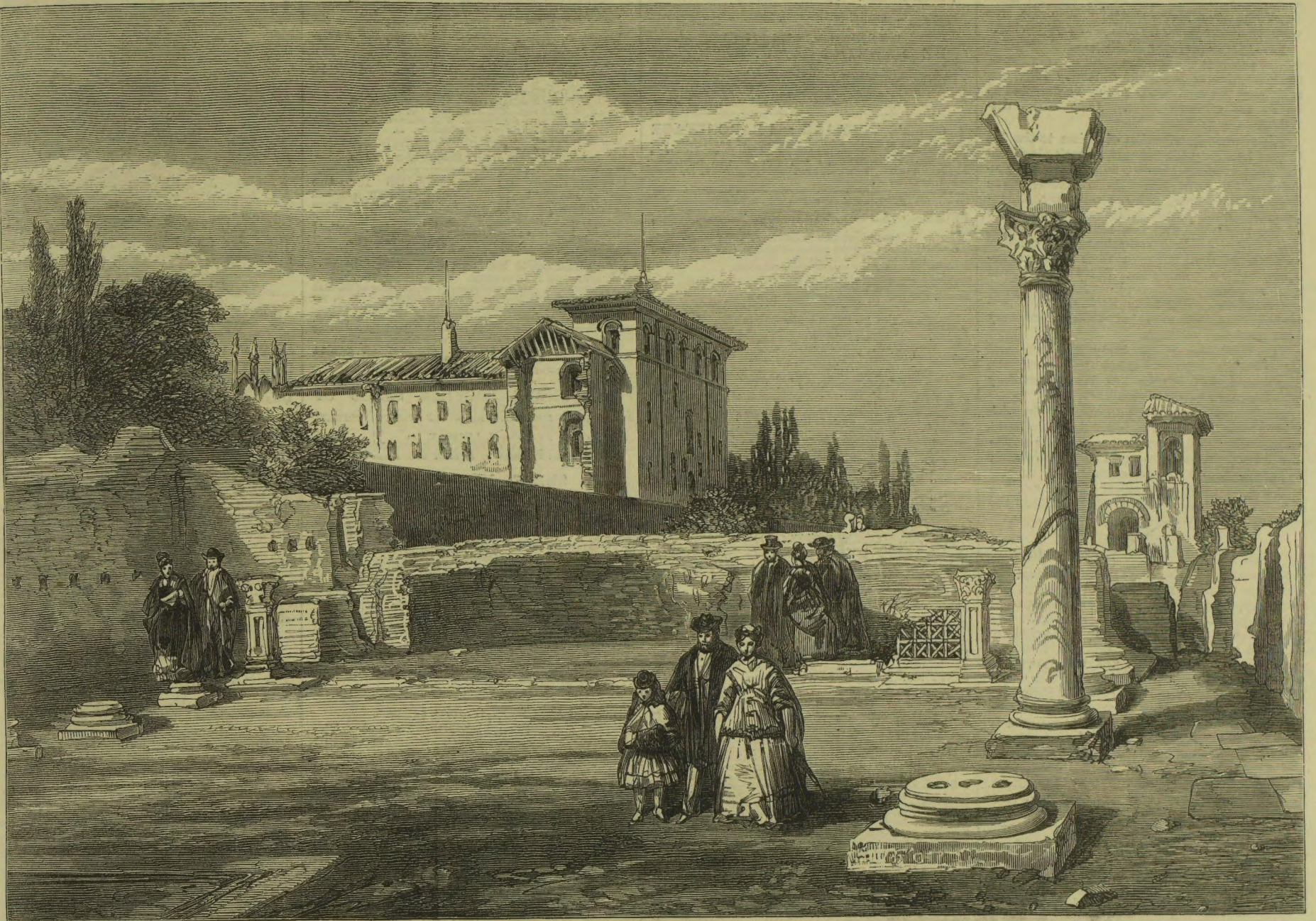


SUBSTRUCTURE OF THE PALACE OF THE CAESARS.

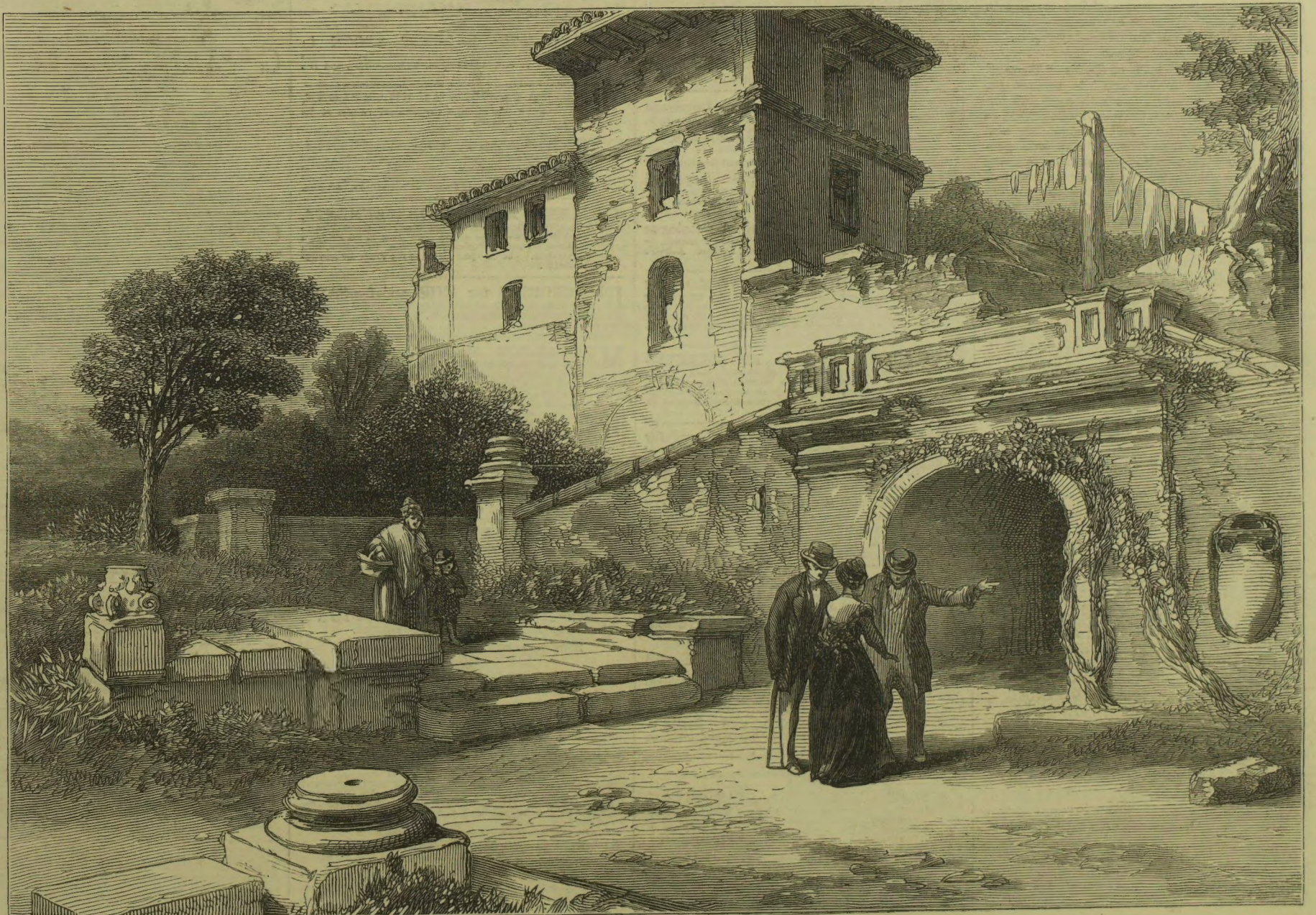


ENTRANCE TO THE JEWISH CATACOMBS.

S K E T C H E S I N R O M E .



THE BASILICA JOVIS, PALACE OF THE CÆSARS.



TOMBS OF THE SCIPIOS.
SEE PAGE 86.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of volunteer commanding officers (Lord Elcho in the chair) was held on Saturday, at the rooms of the National Rifle Association, when resolutions were passed recognising the value of the Easter Monday field-days, and by a large majority Brighton was selected as the place for this year's gathering.

Lord Elcho presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the London Scottish volunteers, in Westminster Hall, on Saturday last, and addressed the regiment, which he declared to be in an efficient state. Lady Elcho distributed the prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 3rd City of London Rifle volunteers took place last Saturday evening, in the Guildhall, in the presence of the Lord Mayor (who presided), the Lady Mayoress, and a large company. Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie said that the strength of the regiment was now 1032 men. Out of this number 946 had made themselves efficient and 643 had fired through their class and become "extra" efficient. Sixty officers and non-commissioned officers had also passed their examinations. The Lady Mayoress then presented the prizes, many of which were very handsome and valuable.

The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs have promised to attend the regimental ball of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers on the 1st prox.

Mr. Horatio Ross, captain of the "Scottish Eight," has addressed a letter to the "Rifleman of Scotland," impressing on their notice the importance of commencing practice early in the year, and calling attention to certain changes he proposes making in the mode of electing the representatives to compete in the international match.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, Mr. Markham, the secretary, made a statement in reference to the proposed expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone. The Lords of the Treasury have declined to grant any pecuniary aid to the expedition, but that will not be allowed to check the necessary preparations. The expedition will leave England early in February, in the Abydos steamer, chartered by Messrs. J. Wiseman and Co., who have generously undertaken to convey all stores free of charge, and, if possible, to secure free passages for the members of the expedition. Lieutenant Dawson, the leader of the new expedition, was introduced to the meeting, and was warmly received.

A meeting, convened by the Lord Provost, was held, in the Council Hall, Glasgow, on Monday, to organise subscriptions towards the Livingstone Expedition Fund. A large committee was appointed, and £200 was raised at the meeting.

The Lord Mayor has agreed to convene a public meeting of the citizens of London, to be held in the Egyptian Hall on Tuesday next, at three o'clock, with the view to co-operate with the Royal Geographical Society in fitting out the proposed Livingstone expedition and contributing the necessary funds.

The edition for 1872 of Dod's "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage" is remarkable for a large number of minute changes and improvements which can scarcely be indicated in detail; new peerages and baronetcies, and other titles, have been created; numerous promotions and Ministerial appointments have taken place; while the unceasing influence of births, deaths, and marriages, occurring among seven or eight thousand individuals at home and abroad, has produced its usual striking effect.

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